THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV—NO. 6. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE COOLIE COMPLICATION.

John and the Laboring Classes.

More of the Marysville Riots

A Huge Democratic Bugaboo.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

WHIPPED TO DEATH.

Forsyth, the Bloody County of Georgia—Are the Fires of Rebellion Still Smouldering?

ATLANTA, Ga., July 3.—The particulars of a most fiendish outrage perpetrated upon a family of colored people near Highcastle, in Forsyth county, in this State, have just reached this city, the information being brought by a gentleman direct from the scene of the outrage. The facts of the affair are substantially as follows:—

THE OUTRAGE.

Some two weeks ago, about 1 o'clock in the morning, a party of nine or ten masked men surrounded the cabin of a colored man named Walker, occupied by himself, wife and sister as a residence, and breaking open the door, dragged the inmates from their beds and into the open air, tied them, bound and gagged, to trees, and with heavy horsewhips whipped them until they were insensible. The fiends then left their victims still bound to the trees, remounted their horses, and rode away. The next morning the poor creatures were discovered by a party of laborers going to their work, who immediately released them from their fastenings and gave the alarm.

The sufferings of the three poor wretches, after returning to consciousness, throughout that long, terrible night, may be imagined but not described.

The three sufferers were at once removed to their cabin, and everything done to ease their pain that was possible for the poor people, their friends, to do. The man, however, has since died from the effect of his wounds, while his wife and sister still lie in a very critical condition.

The bodies of the poor women are described as being covered with long, deep gashes, the marks of the lashes being confined to no particular part of the victims' persons, the man and the two women having been completely stripped before the whipping.

THE PROVOCATION.

The causes that led to the perpetration of this outrage rest in the refusal of the deceased man Walker to leave the county, he having been frequently warned that it would be best for him to do so. It seems that Walker had been cultivating on shares the farm of one of the residents of the county, and by much exertion had succeeded in getting in a large crop of corn. The crop no longer requiring attention till harvest time, and it giving promise of a heavy yield, has excited the cupidity of the owner of the land to get entire possession of the crop, and therefore to save himself the share that would rightfully belong to Walker. With this purpose in view he had for some time past been subjecting Walker to insults and unjust treatment; but Walker was not in that way to be forced out of participation in the fruits of his hard labor, and so has borne every indignity and wrong in humble silence.

JUSTICE IN FORSYTH COUNTY.

Two of the party engaged in the outrage were recognized by the women, and two days after the whipping warrants for the arrest of the men were placed in the hands of one of the officers of the county. But there the matter rests. One of the leading and influential men of Highcastle Wilkie by name, when appealed to by Mr Hollinshed, the Notary Public who issued the warrants, to exert his influence to bring the perpetrators of the dastardly atrocity to justice, violently opposed the idea of making any arrests, giving as his reason for such a course that the presence of a few Ku-klux in the county was necessary to keep the freedmen in proper discipline. It is intended to lay the whole matter before General Terry.

WANTING CAPITAL.

Another Version of the Marysville Riots.

The Harrisburg *Topic* of yesterday says:—Never was the Democratic party more in want of capital than at the present day. No drowning man ever caught with more fearful agony at floating straws than does the Democratic press. Their last attempt at a sensation in their favor in this neighborhood must excite the ridicule, if not the disgust, of every intelligent Democrat. A bar-room fight between some drunken white men and half-sober blacks has given them matter for at least a month to come. This little melee is published with flaming heading, in large capitals, in the Democratic journals as a "Horrible negro riot at Marysville." "How negroes spent the Fourth of July at the State Capital." "White men shot down." "Volleys fired from guns furnished by the State."

Then again comes a "Terrible Negro Riot in Harrisburg on the Fourth of July Night," and paragraph after paragraph to the same effect, the whole of which originated in the heated brains of the writers, and is without scarcely a shadow of foundation in truth. Was ever a party put to such desperate straits? The truth is, nobody was hurt at Marysville, nor was there anything there deserving the name of a riot. A quarrel occurred about whisky in a barroom between some white Democrats and Republican negroes, in which one was hurt. It would be difficult to tell which party was most to blame in this drunken squabble that amounted to nothing. And so far as the negro riot in Harrisburg is concerned, that is purely imaginary. Cannot our Democratic neighbors get up a new sensation? Upon the whole, the negroes behaved themselves on the Fourth of July in Harrisburg and neighborhood quite as well as did their white neighbors. That is the fact of the case.

THE CRICKET FIELD.

Second Day's Play of the Germantown Match—A Drawn Game—Fine Play of the Germantown Club.

The match between the St. George's and Germantown elevens was resumed yesterday morning, but owing to the rain stopping play several times during the day, there was not time to finish the match, which was accordingly drawn.

Shortly after 11 o'clock the St. George's continued their unfinished inning. Bance increased his score to 36, when he put back one to the bowler, and shortly afterwards Stead was bowled by McIntyre. The total of the inning was 146, just topping the Germantown's inning.

The Germantown commenced their second inning with McIntyre and Large, both of whom began to score so quickly that Butterfield was tried at the lower end! This had the desired effect, Large being bowled with the score at 41. Barclay was next man in, and again the runs came very fast till 69 was on the telegraph, when Carpenter bowled McIntyre, who had scored no less than 45 by some really grand hitting. After this Hargreaves and Barclay were the only two who made any score with 12 and 15 respectively, and the inning closed for 101, leaving the New Yorkers just 100 runs to obtain.

The St. George's entered on their task by sending Fortun and Wood to the wickets. Things began very badly, the first wicket going for 6 and the third for 12. The next two wickets totalled up a dozen between them, and thus half the wickets were down for a fourth of the runs, and St. George's stock was at a discount. Here Bance and Carpenter came to the rescue, and so well did they play that 48 was on the telegraph when Carpenter was caught off a full pitch. Brown succeeded him, and the wickets were kept up till 5·45, when time was called, the St. George's score standing at 73, with four wickets to fall. Rain stopped the play three times during this inning, which prevented the game being finished. The score of the whole match was as follows:—Germantown, 144 and 101—total, 245; St. George's, 146 and 53, with four wickets to fall—199.—*N. Y. Sun to-day.*

THE COOLIE QUESTION.

Working Men in Council—The Chinese to be Legislated Out of the Country—Moral Suasion vs. Violence.

Last evening a meeting of the Working Men's League of the Sixth Senatorial District, an organization newly effected through the efforts of Mr. John R. Hennessy and other laboring men of the city, the object as set forth in their circular being "the protection of the rights and interests of the laboring classes generally, and more especially to guard against any further introduction of the coolie or Chinese labor in our midst," was held at Putnam Hall, at the corner of Third avenue and Twelfth street.

Between 300 and 400 persons were present, and throughout the evening evinced the greatest interest in all that was said regarding the introduction of the "coming man" in our midst.

Mr. Hennessy presided, and introduced to the meeting Mr. Nelson W. Young, President of the Workingmen's Union. Such was the interest that gentleman felt in this matter, that, as he remarked, by way of introduction, "he had walked all the way from the City Hall minus his evening meal, for the purpose of being present to explain his views." It was with him a source of gratification to meet so many of his fellow laboring men in council. Labor unions were assuming vast proportions, and it was well that it was so, as interests of vast proportions were at stake. He thought the introduction of the coolie into this country one of the greatest evils that can befall the great hosts who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, their presence tending to degrade and impoverish an honest and intelligent people. We cannot sit still, he said, and see them coming, but must organize and combat by hard work the question as to their right to take away our bread from us who have struggled for years to preserve the integrity of our institutions and the law of the land. Alluding to the capitalists of the "Bay State" who had first organized this system of "white slavery," he said they would be among the first to suffer. It was not only on account of the poor, ignorant Chinese that had been induced to leave their homes for this hemisphere by speculators that these unions were being effected throughout the country, but it was to let them know (the capitalists) that workingmen were determined to stand by one another in their endeavors to keep them from being mere slaves, subject to their whims. He believed by a firm stand and good organizations their efforts in this direction would result to their benefit, and eventually to the passage by Congress of laws prohibiting their importation to this country. If those, said he, whom we have placed in high positions do not attend to this matter, we ourselves will take it in hand, and place in position men from among us who can and will. Some had said that he was in favor of using violence to the Chinese, but such was not the case, as intelligence and moral suasion together were all that were necessary to accomplish what they desired. The workingman, in his opinion, had as just a right to place a market valuation upon his labors as the rich man on his; and it was an unjust thing to introduce a race who by their habits can live upon one-tenth that a white man can live on, and who in time, if permitted, would paralyze the arm of white labor throughout the country. The industrial classes were even now far more familiar with the events of the day than the wealthy, who, in their eagerness to grasp more, would involve the country in utter ruin. He closed by urging the importance of organizing clubs throughout the land to keep the great subject alive in the minds of all working men who were opposed to being made slaves and beggars by the introduction of the coolie in the country.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, A new and unexpected source of peril to the stability of our republican institutions, and more especially the well-being and progress of the laboring classes, has arrived in the shape of an attempt to import in our midst the degraded and heathenish Asiatic for the purpose of competing with our own working men and reducing them to the same level; therefore be it

Resolved, That the working men of the Sixth Senatorial district, believing in the old maxim that forewarned is forearmed, organize themselves at once into a body, to be known as the Working Men's League of the Sixth Senatorial district, the object and purposes of which shall be the prevention, by all honorable means, of an attempt in this city similar to those of recent occurrence in Massachusetts, to debase and virtually enslave our working men, by bringing into forced and unnatural rivalry with them the lowest and vilest of the Chinese population.

Resolved, That, coinciding with the views of Senator Casserly, of California, in his late oration on the 4th instant, we believe it to be the duty of our working men everywhere throughout the land to organize in their own behalf and trust not to the idle promises of politicians of any party for protection; that by so doing they will be enabled to wield the privilege of the ballot more effectively, and compel such legislation on the part of our law-makers as will stop further inroads on their rights and stay the further progress of the impending danger.

Resolved, That we earnestly exhort our brethren and fellow-citizens to take heed in time, and profiting by the warning already given, proceed without delay to the work of consolidating their ranks ere it becomes too late, and thereby save us from what may prove the cause of the most terrible social and political commotions.

The meeting was addressed by President Hennessy and Mr. Coony, who reiterated Mr. Young's remarks in regard to the coolie question. It was then adjourned until the evening of July 21.—*N. Y. Times to-day.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HEAVY BUSINESS.

Supreme Court in Banc—Chief Justice Thompson and Judges Read, Agnew, and Sharswood (Judge Williams sick and absent).

At a special session of this court much important business was transacted.

Inspectors of the County Prison.

The following gentlemen were appointed Inspectors of the County Prison for one year from the first Monday of July inst.:—Joseph R. Chandler, William H. Ketcham, Edw. Smith, William B. Page, John Price Wetherill.

Board of Health.

James B. McCrea, member of the Philadelphia Board of Health for the term prescribed by law, dating from the expiration of his last appointment.

Judgments Entered.

Commonwealth vs. Conyngham. Judgment for the Commonwealth on demurrer.

P. C. Hammett vs. the City. Former judgment affirmed. P. C.

Opinions by Thompson, C. J.:—

Heft vs. Gephart. Judgment affirmed.

Kerr vs. O'Conner. Judgment affirmed.

Emrick vs. Wirt. Judgment affirmed.

Bechdle vs. Lingle. Judgment affirmed.

Wolf vs. Studiiker. Judgment reversed and v. d. n. awarded.

Wetherill vs. Stillman. Judgment affirmed.

Claflin, Partridge & Co. vs McLaughlin. Judgment affirmed.

Cleveland, Painesville, and Ashtabula Railroad Company vs. the Commonwealth. Judgment affirmed.

Audenried vs. the Reading Railroad Company. C. A. V.

The Ohio and Atlantic Telegraph Company vs. the Commonwealth. Judgment affirmed.

Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad Company vs. the Commonwealth. Judgment affirmed.

The Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company vs. the Commonwealth. Judgment affirmed.

The Riddlesburg Coal and Iron Company vs. Rogers. Judgment reversed and v. f. d. n. awarded.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. Kerr. Judgment reversed. Read, J., dissenting.

Craven et al. vs. Miller et al. Judgment reversed and v. f. d. n. awarded.

Shaner vs. McCloskey. Judgment affirmed.

Thompson et al. vs. Keyner. Judgment affirmed.

Keyser vs. Parrish et al. Decree affirmed and appeal dismissed.

Hart et al. vs. Girard Borough. Judgment affirmed. Thompson, C. J., dissenting.

Metz vs. Blair county. Judgment reversed.

Knaub's appeal. Decree affirmed.

Cross vs. Keever et al. Judgment reversed.

Appeal of Francis Hayman. Decree affirmed.

Dibert et al. vs. Jordan et al. Judgment affirmed.

Greenawalt vs. McDowell. Judgment affirmed.

Cooper vs. Clark. Judgment affirmed.

Laverty vs. Pratt et al. Judgment reversed.

Eyster vs. Sprecht et al. Decree affirmed.

Blyler vs. Kline. Judgment affirmed.

Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank vs. Ryan. Judgment affirmed.

Appeal of Hugh McReynolds. Decree affirmed.

Opinions by Agnew, J.:—

Wolf, et al vs. The Commonwealth, ex rel. Schleifer. Judgment reversed.

Tilford vs. Fleming. Judgment affirmed.

Walker vs. Bitner's administrators. Judgment reversed.

Estate of Gilas Omdhoudro. Decree reversed.

Grubb's Administrator vs. Grubb. Report of master confirmed.

Lehman vs. Kellerman et al. Judgment affirmed.

Commonwealth vs. Monongahela Navigation Company. Judgment reversed, and v. f. d. n. awarded.

Funk vs. Smith. Judgment affirmed.

Meier vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Judgment affirmed.

Lingenfelter vs. Gunniss. Decree affirmed.

Dr. Max Kennedy, Committee of Sally Mahon, vs. George Johnston. Judgment affirmed.

Broad Top Coal and Iron Company vs. The Riddlesburg Coal and Iron Company. Judgment affirmed.

Palmer vs. Marsh et al. Judgment affirmed.

Swope et al vs. The Gettysburg Railroad Company. Decree affirmed.

The Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company vs. The Commonwealth. Two cases. Judgments affirmed.

Appeal of John W. Rokoet in re. H. C. Pavitt's Estate. Decree reversed, and procedenda awarded.

The Credit Mobilier of America vs. The Commonwealth. Judgment reversed.

Freeland vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Judgment affirmed.

Musselman vs. Bell.—Decree affirmed.

Craig & Blanchard vs. Kline et al.—Judgment reversed.

Kline et al. vs. Craig & Blanchard.—Judgment affirmed.

Schoeppe vs. The Commonwealth.

The motion for opening the judgment in the further writ of error is refused, and in this error judgment is given for the Commonwealth on the plea of former judgment, and the record is ordered to be remitted.

William Fields vs. The Borough of Newton Hamilton.

David Walls vs. the same.—Judgments reversed.

T. Van Allen vs. The Borough of Mifflintown. Judgment affirmed.

Opinions by Sharswood, J.:—

Graham vs. Long. Judgment reversed.

Fahomey vs. Holsinger. Judgment affirmed.

Directors of the Poor of Chester county vs. Maloney. Judgment affirmed.

McCullough vs. Fenton. Judgment reversed.

Schmertz vs. Shreve. Judgment reversed.

Burkholder vs. Patton. Judgment reversed.

Bush vs. Lingenfelter. Decree reversed.

Beatty vs. The Lycoming County Mutual Insurance Company. Judgment affirmed.

Elliott vs. Same. Judgment affirmed.

Delaware Township vs. Greenwood Township. Judgment affirmed.

McReynolds vs. Maltby. Appeal of John McReynolds and Hugh A. McReynolds. Dismissed with costs. Appeal of Caleb S. Maltby sustained.

Harper vs. Gubbings. Decree reversed.

Oller vs. Benebrake. Judgment affirmed.

Erie Railroad Company vs. The Commonwealth. Judgment affirmed.

Commonwealth vs. Pennsylvania Canal Company. Judgment affirmed.

Commonwealth *ex rel.* Swartz vs. Wickersham. Judgment for the defendant.

Pennsylvania Canal Company vs. Bently. Judgment affirmed.

West Branch Insurance Company vs. Macklin. Judgment reversed.

Fleming's Appeal. Decree affirmed.

Austin Keene's Appeal. Decree affirmed.

Norris' Appeal. Decree affirmed.

Bean's Appeal. Decree affirmed.

By Williams, J.:—Wittner's Appeal. Decree altered and modified.

The Venango, Central, and Duck Creek Oil Company vs. Lewis et al. Judgment affirmed.

Thomas Kinson et al. vs. Elliot Goodwin & Co. Judgment as modified affirmed.

O'Neal & Sons vs. O'Neal et al. Judgment affirmed.

Coleman et al. vs. Nauty & Hencker. Judgment affirmed.

No More Supreme Court Naturalizations.

Before rising the Judge made the following important order:—

Ordered. To avoid any further difficulty as to the mode of naturalization, and in view of the other sufficiently burdensome duties of the members of this court, it is ordered that the Judge holding Nisi Prius hereafter decline to exercise the jurisdiction conferred by the act of Congress upon the subject of naturalization. *Per curiam.*

Commonwealth's Cases.

The following cases were decided in favor of the State:—

Schoeppe vs. Commonwealth. Judgment affirmed.

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company vs. Commonwealth. Judgment below for the Commonwealth for $21,587·80. Judgment affirmed.

Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Company vs. Commonwealth. Judgment below for the Commonwealth for $20,378·56. Judgment affirmed.

Atlantic and Ohio Telegraph Company vs. Commonwealth. Judgment below for the Commonwealth for $15,684·49. Judgment affirmed.

Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company vs. Commonwealth. Judgment below for the Commonwealth for $1750·76. Judgment affirmed.

Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company vs. Commonwealth. Judgment below for the Commonwealth for $3177·14. Judgment affirmed.

Erie Railway Company vs. Commonwealth. Judgment below for the Commonwealth for $8834·95. Judgment affirmed.

Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railway Company vs. Commonwealth. Judgment below for Commonwealth for $16,149·74. Judgment affirmed.

Cleveland, Painesville, and Ashtabula Railroad Company vs. Commonwealth. Judgment below for Commonwealth for $2511·73. Judgment affirmed.

Commonwealth vs. Northern Central Railway Company. Judgment below for Commonwealth for $19,718·50. Judgment affirmed. This case is dependent upon the case of Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railway Company vs. Commonwealth.

Besides the above cases in the case of Commonwealth vs. Cleveland, Painesvilles, and Ashtabula Railroad Company, the judgment below for Commonwealth for $2826·94 is affirmed as dependent upon the case of Commonwealth vs. the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and the judgment in Commonwealth vs. Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company for the Commonwealth for $349 is affirmed as dependent upon the decision in the case of Commonwealth vs. Cleveland, Painesville, and Ashtabula Railroad Company, first case above, and in Honey Brook Company vs. Commonwealth, judgment below for Commonwealth for $4223·82. The writ of error was *non pros.*

Commonwealth vs. Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. Verdict for Commonwealth for $14,795·06. Judgment below for defendants. Judgment reversed, and judgment for Commonwealth on verdict, with costs and interest.

Commonwealth vs. Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. Judgment below for Commonwealth for $54,879·99. Judgment affirmed.

Amohundro's Eestate, from Lancaster. Appeal of Commonwealth. Decree reversed.

Commonwealth vs. Monongahela Navigation Company. Judgment reversed and venire facias de novo awarded.

Commonwealth vs. Wickersham. Judgment for defendant.

Commonwealth vs. Judge Conyngham. Judgment for Commonwealth.

The total pecuniary amount of these judgments in favor of the Commonwealth is $177,565·48.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Stocks strong. Money 3@5 per cent. Gold, 112. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 111⅝; do. 1864, do., 111¼; do. 1865 do., 111⅛; do. do. new, 110½; do. 1867, 110¾; do. 1868, 110¾; 10-40s, 108¾; Virginia 6s, new, 66½; Missouri 6s, 91½; Canton Company, 68½; Cumberland preferred, 40; New York Central and Hudson River, 99⅞; Erie, 23; Reading, 102⅞; Adams Express, 68½; Michigan Central, 120; Michigan Southern, 100⅞; Illinois Central, 139; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 109½; Chicago and Rock Island, 117; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 95⅞; Western Union Telegraph, 34½.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Important Naval Intelligence.

The Line and Staff Question.

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

The Spanish Throne Question.

All Europe in a Ferment.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The "Frolic."

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—As the United States steamer Frolic, which is now looking out for the interests of American fisheries in Canadian waters, is not deemed suitable for that service, on account of her great consumption of coal. The Nipsic at New York, recently returned from the Darien expedition will doubtless be sent to relieve her.

Out of Commission.

The Supply is to go out of commission at New York, but will not be dismantled but kept in readiness for service at short notice.

Nomination by the President.

The President to-day nominated George Cowie, Jr., to be a Second Assistant Engineer in the navy.

Line and Staff.

Now that the Naval Appropriation bill has been passed by the Senate and returned to the House, an effort will be made to tack on Mr. Stevens' bill in relation to staff rank. This effort will be made with the approval of the House Naval Committee, and the House having been canvassed on the subject, it is believed the effort will succeed. Otherwise the difference between the line and staff will have to remain unsettled until the next session of Congress.

A Marine Railway.

About the middle of May Rear-Admiral Lanman, commanding the South Atlantic fleet, transferred his flag from the Lancaster to the Wasp, and embarked from Montevideo with his staff, and steamed up the Rio de la Plata to Colonia, and was there invited to inspect a marine railway established at that place through the enterprise of American capital. The railway dock has been quarried out of the solid rock, and extends northwest and southeast from the river bank.

It is protected on the west by a stone breakwater one hundred and fifty feet in length, with a width of base of twelve feet. The stationary rails, of which there are three, are six hundred and thirty-five feet in length. The submerged ends being marked by buoys, support a cradle two hundred and thirty feet long and fifty-five in width, which is moved by an endless chain passing over a large spindle and roller and wound by two engines of 16-horse power each, but by a system of gearing competent to the force of 1000-horse power. The whole appointments of the dock are excellent. Adjoining this are shops of all kinds, well supplied with tools of American manufacture; also paint and metal rooms, and a brass foundry.

The foreman of the railway and its dependencies is an American named Samuel Darton, of Portland, Maine. He has employed at times over one hundred men, among whom is a professional diver at eight dollars per day. The total extent of the establishment covers over two-and-a-half acres. Everything is here found necessary to repair on vessels of all descriptions.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

House.

On motion of Mr. Paine, the Arkansas contested election case of Cameron against Roots was laid on the table.

Mr. Julian asked leave to present a petition of 950 colored laborers of Washington, praying for justice and fair play by the authorities of the city in the employment of laborers on the public works of the city.

Objection was made.

Mr. Randall made a suggestion so as to include Chinese.

Mr. Julian thereupon withdrew the petition.

Mr. Dawes, from the committee of conference on the Post Office Appropriation bill, made a report which was agreed to.

Mr. Asper, from the committee of conference on the bill for the relief of certain officers of the army, made a report, which was agreed to.

Mr. Archer, from the committee of conference on the bill to place the name of Charles H. Pendleton on the Navy Register as lieutenant-commander on the active list, made a report, which was agreed to. It amends the bill by adding the name of Richard P. Leroy.

Mr. Sawyer, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the Senate amendments to the River and Harbor Appropriation bills, and moved a concurrence.

Mr. Dawes declared that he could not and would not vote for the amendments, and he recommended that appropriations for river and harbor purposes should be confined to the important channels of trade and navigation, and not frittered away in improving small rivers and creeks that have only local importance.

After further discussion the House proceeded to vote on the amendments. Separate votes were demanded on many of them, but they were all concurred in by strong majorities.

The bill now goes to the President for his signature.

The Speaker stated that since the adjournment yesterday he was informed that a division had been called on the adoption of the resolution to pay $5000 to W. S. Switzler, of Missouri, for his expenses in contesting the seat of Mr. Dyer, of Missouri. He had not heard such a call, but he now suggested that the question could be reached by a motion to reconsider and lay on the table.

The motion to reconsider was made, and was laid on the table—yeas 93, nays 81.

Mr. Scofield, from the Naval Committee, reported the bill in relation to enlistments in the marine corps, providing that after the 1st of July, 1870, enlistments shall be for five instead of four years, and authorizing credit for re-enlistment pay. Passed.

Mr. Logan, from the Military Committee, reported back the Senate bill to pay bounties to the 1st Alabama Cavalry and the 1st and 2d Florida Cavalry. Passed.

FROM THE PLAINS.

The Utes and Apaches.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Major Wilson, Indian Agent in New Mexico, referring to the Utes and Apaches, says that the Indians openly declare that they will not work; and that consequently the Government has the choice of either feeding or fighting them. For his own part he has no choice in the matter, as he would just as leave do one as the other.

FROM EUROPE.

The Spanish Question.

PARIS, July 8.—The Spanish question still causes much uneasiness, though the feeling this morning is somewhat more assuring than last evening.

The *Constitutionnel*, the Imperial organ, announces to-day that Senor Olozaga, the Spanish Minister to France, has received instructions from Spain to give official notice to the French Government of the candidature of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern. The *Constitutionnel* adds that when France becomes convinced of the persistence of Spain in this matter she will terminate diplomatic relations with her.

No definite intelligence has been received from Prussia, but France will not rest content with the evasive declaration of Count von Bismarck. Prussia ought, in the interest of the peace of Europe, to withhold her consent for Prince Hohenzollern to sit upon the throne of Spain.

From various semi-official journals this morning are gathered the following details touching the condition of the candidature of Prince of Hohenzollern:—General Prim meant hostility when the Spanish Government notified the great powers of Europe of Prince Hohenzollern's candidature. On the 3d of July General Prim advised Senor Olozaga, the Spanish Minister here, that he (General Prim) had chosen Prince Leopold; that the Spanish Ministry felt assured that the French Government would object to it; but that he depended upon the higher sentiments of the Emperor. This proves that General Prim meant to act without the consent of the latter.

France has communicated with the other powers of Europe, and in all cases has received words of sympathy. All she now seeks at Berlin and Madrid is to prevent political complications.

The despatch recently forwarded to the Spanish government by the Duke of Gramont has been made public to-day. The Duke says that France hopes Spain will renounce the only candidate for the throne who is altogether disagreeable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, July 8—11·30 A. M.—Consols for money, 92⅝, and for account, 92⅝. American securities flat. United States 5-20s of 1862, 89¾; of 1865, old, 89¼; and of 1867, 89½; 10-40s, 87½. Stocks flat; Erie, 19; Illinois Central, 114½; Atlantic and Great Western, 27½.

LIVERPOOL, July 8—11·30 A. M.—Cotton steady; middling uplands, 9¾d.; middling Orleans, 10d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Sales of the week, 65,000 bales, including for export 7000 and for speculation 6000 bales. Stock in port, 574,000 bales, of which 315,000 are American. Receipts of the week 72,000, including 40,000 bales American.

LONDON, July 8—11·30 A. M.—Sugar afloat active. Common rosin firmer at 5s. 9d.@6s.; fine rosin firm at 16s.

ANTWERP, July 8.—Petroleum opened firm.

PARIS, July 8.—The Bourse opened dull. Rentes 70f. 35c.

PARIS, July 8.—There were transactions at the Bourse at 11 o'clock last night, the Rentes touching 70 francs, 14 centimes, the lowest figures that have been made for years. The Bourse opened a shade firmer this morning. Rentes 70 francs, 35 centimes.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, July 8—2 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅝; for account, 92½. American securities quiet. United States 5-20s, 1862, 90; 1865, old, 89⅞; 1867, 89⅝; 10-40s, 87¾. Erie Railway, 18⅜; Illinois Central, 114.

LIVERPOOL, July 8—2 P. M.—Stock of cotton afloat 404,000 bales, of which 95,000 are American. California Wheat, 10s. 3d; red Western, 8s, 6d@8s, 7d, Receipts of Wheat for three days 15,000 quarters, 10,000 of which are American. Lard heavy. Tallow 44s.

LONDON, July 8—2 P. M.—Tallow 45s. 3d.

HAVRE, July 7.—Cotton closed quiet at 115 afloat.

BREMEN, July 7.—Petroleum closed firm.

HAMBURG, July 7.—Petroleum closed quiet.

FROM THE WEST.

Minnesota Politics.

CHICAGO, July 8.—Mark H. Donnell has received the Republican nomination for Congress from the First Minnesota district. The convention passed resolutions endorsing the administration of President Grant, and against adding the payment of the public debt to the burdens of the present generation; in favor of a reduction of taxation, and the reduction of the tariff to the revenue standard.

Iowa Railroad Bond Case.

At the recent session of the United States District Court of Iowa, a judgment was rendered in the railroad bond case to the amount of $298,000.

Chief Justice Chase.

CHICAGO, July 8.—Chief Justice Chase and daughter arrived here from Washington on Wednesday night, and left on the Illinois Central Railroad yesterday for the South.

Heavy Rains.

There has been a good deal of rain throughout the Northwest during the week past, which will immensely benefit the crops.

Vassar College Excursionists.

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—Professor Raymond and several teachers and students of Vassar College, New York, have returned from their trip to Colorado.

Presbyterian Synod.

The Synod of the Presbyterian Church, Old and New School, is in session here. The attendance is large.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Pullman Cars.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—Negotiations for the continuance of the Pullman train over the Central Pacific Railroad having failed, the palace cars were withdrawn to-day.

Town Burned Down.

The greater part of the town of Millerton, California, was burned on the 3d of July.

The Rainy Season.

The rainy season in Arizona commenced on the 25th of June, to the advantage of the crops and mining interests.

Weather Reports.

JULY 8, 9 A. M.	*Wind.*	*Weather.*	*Ther.*
Plaister Cove	N. W.	cloudy.	74
Portland	S. E.	raining.	68
New York	W. S. W.	do.	70
Fortress Monroe	N. W.	do.	72
Charleston	S. W.	clear.	73
Augusta, Ga	W. S. W.	do.	81
Buffalo	W.	cloudy.	70
Chicago	N. W.	clear.	64
Mobile	N.	do.	82
Key West		do.	85
Halifax		cloudy.	68
Boston	N. W.	raining.	71
Washington	S. E.	cloudy.	72
Richmond	E.	clear.	82
Savannah	S. E.	do.	86
Oswego	N. W.	cloudy.	68
Pittsburg	W.	do.	73
Louisville	N. W.	do.	75
New Orleans	W.	clear.	85
Havana		do.	84

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Cotton quiet but firm; sales of 400 bales middling uplands at 20@20½c. Flour—State and Western steady, with sales of 7000 barrels State at $4·75@6·10; Ohio at $5·50@6·50; Western at $4·75@6·40; Southern quiet and drooping at $5·80@9·75. Wheat dull and unchanged; sales 41,000 bushels. Corn firmer; sales of 65,000 bushels new mixed Western at 95c.@$1·07½, and old at $1·08. Oats firmer; sales of 45,000 bushels State at 70@72c., and Western at 64@65c. Beef dull; new plain mess, 12@15c. Pork dull; new mess, $29·62@30·75. Lard quiet. Whisky dull at [illegible].

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Friday, July 8, 1870.

Most of the interest in the money market is just now concentrated on gold and Government bonds, which have been disturbed by rumors of complications between France and Prussia, growing out of the question of the succession to the Spanish throne, which the latter is anxious to secure for a German prince. The result upon the New York market was to advance the premium on gold, at the opening sales yesterday, about ½ per cent., but the advance was not sustained, showing that little faith was placed in the probability of a European war resulting from it. The decline in gold late in the day was also aided by the passage of the Currency bill through the House, the measure being generally considered one of contraction, though we fail to see why it should be so regarded.

The loan market continues fairly active, but easy to borrowers, as usual. Rates show no change.

Gold continues active and unsettled, small holders being anxious to sell owing to the uncertainty of its future course. The sales opened at 111⅞, advanced to 112¼, and closed about noon at 112, an advance of ⅜ on last night's closing quotation.

Government bonds have broken loose from gold, owing to causes above referred to, and all the issues save the 5s and currency 6s show decline of about ¼ per cent.

At the Stock Board there was a fair amount of business, but prices were somewhat unsettled. City 6s were quiet, with some sales of the new bonds at 101½. 88 was bid for Lehigh gold loan.

Reading Railroad sold freely at 51½@51·56, an advance. Pennsylvania was taken at 57⅞@58; Camden and Amboy at 119½; Philadelphia and Trenton at 118; Lehigh Valley at 57⅝@57¾; Philadelphia and Erie at 29⅝@29½; and Oil Creek and Allegheny at 47⅛, s. o.

Canal stocks were less active, but there were several sales of Lehigh at 34¾, an advance of ¼.

Among the miscellaneous shares the only sale was of Central Transportation at 52.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Reading R..........s5..51·56

FIRST BOARD.

$1900 City 6s, Old... va ctjs....100¾	100 sh Read R...... 51½
$500 N Penna 6s.c. 93½	100 do....b60. 51½
$500 City 6s, New.101½	200 do......ls. 51½
$1800 do.......ls.101½	200 do......s5. 51½
$3000 Leh V R n bds cp.s5. 96	600 do.......ls. 51½
$200 Leh R 6s....... 92	20 do...d bill. 51½
1 sh Penna R.... 58	100 do.....b30. 51½
186 do.......ls. 57⅞	100 do.......c. 51½
6 sh Leh Val.c&p. 57⅝	100 do....2d&1. 51½
80 do......ls. 57⅝	100 do.....s10. 51½
16 sh C & A R. ls.119⅛	52 sh Cent Trans.s5 lots... 52
200 sh Ph & E.ls.b60 29½	100 sh Leh Nav..... 34⅝
100 do.....b60. 29⅝	100 do.....s10. 34½
15 sh Phil & T R..118	57 do.......... 34⅝
100 sh O C& A R.s30 47⅛	100 do.....s60. 34¾
	500 do..s30wn. 34½

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114⅝@114⅞; do., 1862, 111⅝@111⅞; do. 1864, 111⅛@111⅜; do. 1865, 111⅛@111⅜; do. 1865, new, 110@110¼; do. 1867, do. 110⅛@110⅜; do. 1868, do., 110⅛@110⅜; 10-40s, 108⅛@108⅜; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 114⅛@114⅜; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 111⅞@112⅛; Silver, 107@109, Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $845@855; Central Pacific R. R., $900@910; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $780@790.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	111⅞	10·41 A. M.	112
10·15 "	111¾	11·05 "	111⅞
10·16 "	111⅞	11·10 "	112
10·20 "	112	11·30 "	112⅛
10 25 "	112⅛	11·33 "	112
10·30 "	112¼	11·35 "	112⅛
10·31 "	112⅛	11·37 "	112⅛
10·32 "	112¼	11·40 "	112⅛
10·40 "	112¼	12·14 P.M.	112

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, July 8.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $30 per ton.

Seeds—In Cloverseed and Timothy nothing doing. Flaxseed is in demand by the crushers at $2·25.

There is not much activity in the Flour market, there being no demand except from the home consumers, who purchased 1100 barrels, including 500 barrels Market Street Mills on private terms. Superfine at $5@5·25; extras at $5·37½; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5·75@6·75, the latter rate for choice; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6@6·75; Ohio do. do. at $6·25@7, and fancy brands at $7·50@8·50, as in quality. Rye Flour is unchanged; 100 barrels sold at $5·25; 900 barrels Baltimore and 300 barrels Brandywine Corn Meal sold on private terms. The Wheat market is quiet but firm; sales of Pennsylvania and Delaware red at $1·42@1·43, and 3000 bushels Indiana do. at $1·38. Rye may be quoted at $1@1·02 for Ohio and $1·05@1·10. Corn is dull and has a downward tendency. Sales of Pennsylvania yellow at $1·07@1·08; Western do. at $1·06, and 5000 bushels Western mixed at $1@1·02. Oats are less active; 2000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 62@64c. In Barley and Malt nothing doing.

Whisky is inactive; 100 barrels Western iron-bound sold at 98c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..............JULY 8

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M........70 | 11 A. M.......77 | 2 P. M.........83

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Ship Hudson, ——, Bremen, L. Westergaard & Co.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

St'r Tacony, Nichols, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

St'r S. C. Walker, Sherin, New York, do.

Bark Crescent, Dickson, Dantzic, Souder & Adams.

Bark Scud, Crosby, Gibraltar (orders), L. Westergaard & Co.

Schr Jas. S. Watson, Houck, Lynn, Sinnickson & Co.

Schr E. S. Potter, Potter, Dighton, do.

Schr M. H. Wescott, Gandy, Lynn, do.

Schr Marion Gage, Cain, Providence, do.

Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Brig John Sherwood, Berry, 8 days from Matanzas, with sugar to S. Morris Wain & Co.—vessel to Warren & Gregg.

Schr Sarah Bruen, Fisher, from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber to Taylor & Betts.

Schr White Squall, Brannock, fm St. Martins, Md.

Schr Hattie Page, Haley, from Boston.

Schr Anna Barton, Funk, from Providence.

Schr White Swan, Collins, 6 days from Calais, with lumber to Benson & Co.

Schr Starlight, McKenna, from Indian River.

Schr W. H. Dennis, Dennis, from Providence, in ballast to Lennox & Burgess.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre-de Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Centaur, Foster, hence, arrived at Antwerp 6th inst.

Br. steamer Aleppo, Brown, for Liverpool via Queenstown; N. G. steamer New York, Nordenholt, for Bremen; and steamer H. Livingston, Cheeseman, for Savannah, cleared at New York yesterday.

Steamer William P. Clyde, Sherwood, from Wilmington, N. C., arrived at New York yesterday.

Br. bark Magna Charta, Hartagan, from Cadiz for Philadelphia, was spoken 28th ult., 60 miles N. W. of Cape Sable.

Brig John Sherwood, Berry, from Matanzas for Philadelphia, was spoken 25th ult., lat. 24 28, long. 80 25.

Brig American Union, Collins, of Philadelphia, fm Cienfuegos, arrived at New York yesterday.

Schr Sarah R. Thomas, Arnold, hence, arrived at Fall River 5th inst.

Schr Webster, Barnard, for Philadelphia, at St. Johns, P. R., 25th ult.

Schrs Katie J. Hoyt, Parker, hence for New Haven; J. C. Henry, Dilks, do. for Nantucket; C. C. Smith, Phillips, do. for Taunton; and Reading R. R. No. 48, Onter, do. for Norwalk, passed Hell Gate yesterday.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE CHINESE IN THE AMERICAN LABOR MARKET.

From the N. Y. Times.

The excitement which is exhibited in some quarters in regard to the Chinese labor question proceeds from a misapprehension of its character and contingencies. War is waged upon Chinamen as a race, on the ground that if they come at all it must be as the enemies of American labor and civilization. The circumstances under which they arrive here are not taken into consideration. It is enough that the Chinese who are here work for much less than the American standard of wages; that their habits of life are not agreeable to the American taste; and that their notions touching the moral laws are objectionable to American society. Forthwith, an attack is made upon all Chinese immigration. Working men protest that their interests are jeopardized, and that John Chinaman must be kept out of the country. Politicians detect in this demand a grand opportunity for partisan effect: republican institutions are imperiled, they insist, unless the poor Chinaman is debarred the acquisition of the privileges of citizenship.

Neither the workingmen nor the politicians tells us how the immigrant who comes from China is to be denied the opportunity of earning a living here. As Governor Hawley stated the case at Woodstock—how are the gates of the continent to be open to the world and closed against Chinamen? And, being here, how are American families and employers to be prevented from hiring Chinese help if they prefer it? Shall a law be passed securing to Biddy an exclusive right to the kitchen, and denying to John a chance of service there? Or shall planters at the South, manufacturers at the North, and contractors everywhere, be prohibited from taking any labor they choose, even though it be Chinese? It is easy to say that Chinese labor must be put down, but how is the thing to be done? We can conceive of valid arguments against the admission of Chinese to citizenship. That is another aspect of the question, and one which, however important theoretically, possesses little practical significance. For as yet the Chinese who are in the country have evinced no desire to become citizens. They know how to work hard, and evidently want to save money to carry to China when they go home again; but they are not sufficiently civilized to take a very lively interest in naturalization frauds, primary meetings, or the mysteries of ballot-box stuffing and repeating at elections. There is, therefore, no possible danger to the republic from their political aspirations, and no special need for the profound discussions relating thereto, with which grave Senators have for some days amused themselves. Apart from this point, what barrier can we raise to keep out the Chinaman, which shall not also exclude the German, the Irishman, or the Englishman?

In this inquiry we have the true solution of the problem. We claim the right of going to China and trading there; and the right of the Chinaman to come hither, and to labor and trade here, is as good as the unchallenged right of Europeans. But to be entitled to this liberty the Chinaman must land upon our shores as free to go where he pleases, and to profit by his labor, as the German or the Irish immigrant. That is to say, he must be a free man. Economic laws may be relied upon to do the rest. Once here, with perfect freedom of action, the market value of Chinese labor will soon rise to its proper level. The law which operates upon other immigrants will operate also upon the Chinaman. The Irish laborer, who in his own country works for half a dollar a day, finds himself on a two-dollar level from the moment of his landing in New York. It will be the same with John. He will get the worth of his labor, and thus will no more contribute to the degradation of the laboring class than an immigrant from any other country.

Left to himself, moreover, the Chinese immigrant will not arrive with alarming frequency. If he must appear as a free man, bound by no covenant to others, the length and expensiveness of the voyage will preven any wholesale importation. The lowest o the Chinese—those whose presence might fo some reasons be objectionable—will not be able to reach our shores. Distance and cost will effectually avert that multitudinous irruption which eloquent opponents of coolie labor predict as a consequence of Chinamen being allowed to come at all.

The only real danger, and that against which legislative action may be properly invoked, arises from the application of the principle of modified slavery which underlies the coolie system. What that system is in the tropical and semi-tropical colonies of Great Britain, the world knows too well. The horrors and outrages which have attended its working have been told upon no doubtful authority. And there is a prospect of its extension under the guise of Chinese immigration to the United States. California has seen something of it already. Ship loads of Chinese have been brought over under contract for years—their labor mortgaged for a lengthened period, at wages on which a white man could not live, in consideration of their passage. These are not immigrants in the only recognizable sense of the word. They may be called apprentices or hired laborers—in effect they are but a few degrees removed from slavery. They are not chattels, perhaps, and the servitude to which they are bound lasts for years only, not for life; but most assuredly they are not free laborers, and therefore not an element that is justly admissible in the American labor market.

Against this form of the coolie system it is the duty of Congress to provide legislative guards. The importation of coolies—the introduction of large masses of Chinese labor, under contract for long terms—should be absolutely prohibited. If this is done, the Chinese question will cease to be formidable. Those whose business it is to organize Chinese labor, and import it, base their expectations of profit upon protracted servitude. Make this calculation impossible and the coolie system will come to an end, and with it will terminate the contingencies incident to Chinese labor which are made the pretexts for popular agitation in this country.

FRANCE DRAWS HER SWORD.

From the N. Y. World.

Napoleon at last has turned the tables upon Prussia. The Duke of Gramont on Wednesday announced in the Legislative Body at Paris that the throne of Spain had indeed been offered by Prim to Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern; that it had been accepted by the Prince; and that France would never suffer the acceptance to take effect. There was a ring of battle in the words of the Foreign Minister not pleasing, doubtless, to ears financial, but sure of an echo in the popular heart of France. "France," said the Duke, "will never permit a German prince to take his seat upon the throne of Charles the Fifth." Behind these words stands the Emperor with his majority of nearly seven millions of votes on the *plebiscite* of 1870; and behind the Emperor stands the army of France, reorganized through all its departments in the four years which have passed since the electrifying day of Sadowa. The opportunity which Bismark allowed to slip out of his hand in 1866, destiny has now extended to his imperial rival, and Napoleon has seized it with a decision which is itself substantial victory.

It is not, of course, beyond the limits of possibility that Prussia may refuse to accept the moral defeat inflicted upon her by this attitude of France. But, though this be possible, we rejoice, in the interest of the peace of the world, to believe it eminently improbable. Even for a strictly German question it would be harder for Prussia to go to war with France in 1870 than it would have been for her to do so in 1866. During the past four years she has lost rather than gained in point both of prestige abroad and of power at home. Her financial position is worse than it was in 1866; her people are more discontented; her newly annexed provinces even are more hostile to her supremacy than they then were. The glory of her military achievements has lost something of its dazzling brilliancy as those achievements have come to be patiently analyzed by cold-blooded critics. Prussia has less confidence in herself and in her great minister than she had four years ago. Her position relatively to the rest of Europe has been still more impaired.

Austria has greatly recovered from the shock which prostrated her four years ago; the South German States have drawn nearer together and further away from their overshadowing Northern sister. France has not only reconstructed her gigantic army, as we have said, in all its departments: she has accorded to the Emperor a new lease of popular sympathy and of popular support. All these things would be important even in a war begun by France for the possession of the Rhine. They would be decisive in a war provoked by Prussia for a dynastic advantage beyond the Pyrenees. Who shall fill the Spanish throne is a question in which Germany cannot possibly see any German interest strong enough to justify the shedding of German blood. To call Germany to war for the sake of filling that throne with a member of the royal family of Prussia would have seemed quite in the natural order of things a century ago. Attempted now, it would do more to shake the position of King William at home than to confirm the position of his kinsman at Madrid.

For Spain herself, an attempt to make a Hohenzollern her king in the teeth of France would be an act of madness equally without motive and without measure. It is scarcely conceivable that such a project can be seriously entertained by any intelligent Spaniard. The most rational explanation, perhaps, that can be suggested of the share taken by Prim in the transaction is that he hopes through pressing it to reconcile all parties in Spain to the election of the Prince of the Asturias. The most obstinate enemy of the House of Bourbon in Madrid might well prefer a boy of Spanish birth, even though a Bourbon, with peace on the Pyrenees, to a new civil war aggravated by the armed intervention, not of the French government only, but of the whole people of France.

But, whatever form the matter may take, it is plain that in permitting it to be brought forward Prussia has committed a terrible blunder, and conferred upon Napoleon an immense benefit. If the issue be war, it will be a war in which Prussia will appear as the aggressor, and as an aggressor inspired, not by any noble zeal for the national aggrandizement of Germany, but by an antiquated and anti-social impulse of mere dynastic ambition. It will be, so far as Prussia is concerned, not a war of the people, but a war of the palace.

If the issue, on the other hand, be peace, preserved by the sacrifice of the pretensions of Prince Leopold, Prussia will have sustained a diplomatic defeat, amounting almost to a diplomatic humiliation, on a question utterly foreign alike to the interests of Prussia and to the hopes of Germany.

In either event, all that Bismark has thrown away Napoleon wins. The chances of war and the certainties of peace alike have been newly put at the service of his dynasty by the very power which seemed but the other day to have shaken that dynasty to its foundations.

PRONUNCIAMIENTO OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

From the N. O. Republican.

The last public declaration of the Democratic party, signed by members of Congress, is a most extraordinary one, all things considered. In the first place it is extraordinary because it is addressed "to our fellow-citizens of the United States, friends of constitutional, economical and honest government." This is very remarkable, inasmuch as the history of the Democratic party for the last ten years has been in opposition to the best interests of "our fellow-citizens of the United States who desire a constitutional, economical, and honest government." That this is the case, and that "our fellow-citizens of the United States" have so regarded the acts of the Democratic party, is most clearly demonstrated by the fact that that party has been shorn of all political power by the people since the memorable year of 1860, when it allowed the enemies of constitutional, economical, and honest government to plot and attempt its destruction. Though the Democrats were then in power, we will not now attempt to deny that up to the time of Mr. Lincoln's first election to the Presidency we had a constitutional, economical, and honest Government; nor do we believe the Democrats will be disposed to gainsay this, though now, by implication, they deny it and assert that we have a "revolutionary, extravagant, and wasteful partisan rule." And why do they say this? Simply because important elections take place this year that will determine the complexion of the next Congress, and their object is to get possession of that branch of the Government and pave the way to possession of the entire Government in the next Presidential election.

Considering what this country has passed through during the last ten years to preserve its integrity and the liberties of the people, the question of who shall control the Government is still a most important one. There is nothing in the history of the Democratic party the past ten years that has received the sanction of the people of this country; on the contrary, its course has been antagonistic to the popular will and interest in all matters of legislation growing out of the late war, and if it has a policy it is one that it dare not yet give utterance to, as it is undoubtedly in opposition to all of those great measures and principles of government adopted by the people since the termination of the war, and held by them to be permanently settled. As the Democratic party opposed the prosecution of the war to a successful termination on the part of the Government, so it now opposes all of those measures that have been adopted by the Government and people as useful and legitimate results of the war. Therefore, when the Democratic party says "upon the coming elections, then, depends the question of whether the Democratic and conservative element for the Senate shall be increased, and whether that element shall have a majority in the House of Representatives; and, as a consequence, whether we shall have a constitutional, economical, and honest government, or a continuance of revolutionary, extravagant, and wasteful partisan rule," what does it mean? Why, it simply means opposition to all of those great principles involved in the war, and which were supposed to have been settled by its successful termination—principles that have since been engrafted in the Constitution of the United States, and are regarded by the people as the law of the land. The adoption of these great principles the "conservative Democratic party, no doubt, considers as "unconstitutional," partial, and unjust class legislation;" and for the purpose of undoing all that has been done by the Republican party since the close of the war, and that, too, with the sanction of the people, this conservative Democratic party now asks our "fellow-citizens of the United States" to trust them who sympathized with their enemies in time of war, and discard those who stood by the Union, the Constitution, and the laws through that long siege of strife and blood, and are still true to the great principles of human liberty. As these principles should be considered established under our Government, the people of this country could admire a conservatism that would assist in preserving them; but as "conservative" evidently means the reverse of this when used by the Democrats as a part of their party name—that is, they have not changed their politics—we believe they are still opposed to all that has been done by the Republicans since power was conferred upon them by the people. It certainly does not speak well for any party whose success is made to depend on class prejudice, and should the Democratic party once succeed in this way, it might be at the peril of that liberty and equality before the law that every honest Democrat and Republican is willing to concede as right. We have too much faith in the American people to believe they will place the Democratic party in power at the risk of all that has been achieved within the past ten years.

THE MINING TONSON COME AGAIN.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

History repeats itself even in the most trivial details in the Pennsylvania coal-fields. The miners' strike in Schuylkill county having failed, as always before, to produce an advance in prices, it is to be followed, as in previous years, by a forced suspension of labor throughout the anthracite regions. The real objects of these strikes is invariably to enhance prices in New York; but other pretenses are always found, and this year it is ostensibly in behalf of the eight-hour system that the General Council of the Miners' Union has ordered a general suspension to begin on the 15th instant, and we presume has prepared, as usual, to enforce the order wherever it may be resisted. Although nearly all of the 30,000 anthracite miners are members of the Union, the decrees of the leaders are sometimes disputed by those who instinctively know that the General Council is the natural ally of the Schuylkill operators, to whom a natural market is fatal, because of the extortionate tolls of the Reading Railroad. Having no other outlet, they have no recourse but to force consumers to pay these tolls by a depletion of supply, as a consequence of the suspension of production brought about by the ready agency of the Miners' Union.

This operation has been repeated so often that it is beginning to be thoroughly understood. The strikes invariably result in benefit to the operators struggling against this rapacious railroad, and in disaster to the miners in whose behalf they purport to be undertaken. Mining should be the most remunerative of industrial pursuits, because of the fact that it can be pursued at all seasons; but as a consequence of these strikes the miners are generally behindhand with the world. Travellers in the coal counties are astounded and pained by the squalor of the laboring classes everywhere, and, ignorant of the peculiar trouble which afflicts the region, are apt to consider them the most improvident of people. The truth is, however, that they are not wasteful nor unduly inclined to idleness; but, owing to the natural clannishness of labor as against capital, they are the ready instruments of the Schuylkill operators in their hopeless struggle with the Lackawanna companies, which own their lines of transportation. When depression comes, Schuylkill, which pays unreasonable tolls for transportation, produces only at an enormous loss on every ton, and must stop; the natural sympathies of labor then make a general suspension inevitable.

There is but one way to avoid these constantly recurring strikes which cause so much suffering not only to the miners but to millions of coal consumers. The Schuylkill region must be released from its present thraldom by the completion of the new coal railroad, the construction of which we do not now advocate for the first time. No public work is more imperatively demanded by the public needs, and none, as we have had occasion to show, is more feasible or more certain to return a large interest upon the cost of construction. The building of the new outlet has been long thwarted by the Reading Railroad, but with the impetus which will be given the enterprise by another general suspension, we hope that its completion cannot be much longer delayed.

THE DESTINY OF CANADA.

Form the N. Y. Herald.

The very interesting and exhaustive article we published on Wednesday, in the form of a communication from our correspondent at Montreal, on the subject of Canadian independence and annexation, points out the inevitable destiny of Canada, as well as of all the colonial possessions of Great Britain on this continent. It appears that, in addition to other agencies and movements which have been at work more or less for half a century to annex Canada to the United States, and the fires of which are still burning silently, a new movement has been organized, with the appropriate title of the "Union League," that may exercise a powerful influence on the question. From the details of this organization, as far as they are given, we think the "Union League" may become the most compact as well as the most extensive political body that ever existed in the colonies. The Canadians understand working in this way. The great movement for independence in Canada, with a view to annexation afterwards, thirty years ago, when Papineau was the prominent leader, and when so many Americans as well as Canadians were convicted and transported to the penal settlements in Australia, was intimately connected with a similar secret political organization on both sides of the border. This, however, appears to be discreetly worked up for the purpose of bringing about the independence and annexation of Canada by moral power or influence, and to avoid any conflict with the English Government.

Whether the time is ripe enough or not for the success of the annexation movement remains to be seen. Up to the breaking out of the Southern Rebellion and our great civil war there was no period, perhaps, for fifty years back, that the Canadians did not desire annexation and that they would not have voted by a large majority for it, could the question have been fairly submitted to them. But a change came over them with that war. They sympathized more with the Southerners than with the North. This arose from several causes. British feeling and influence and the sentiment of the Government and people of England controlled them in a great measure. Then, they did not understand the issue well, as, indeed, very many Americans did not. Besides, the sympathies of parties not immediately engaged or concerned in such a conflict are very apt to be with the weakest side, and with those who are fighting on the defensive against great odds, independent of the merits of the question at issue. But the Canadians are getting over all that. They see now the mighty power and future of this republic, and begin to be desirous again to unite their destiny with ours. A great change has taken place within the last year or two. It will not take many years to show the colonists that unless they be annexed they will sink into insignificance under the overshadowing power and prosperity of the United States. England is shaking them off; she will not have any longer the expense and responsibility of governing, protecting, and leading them as children. She knows well, too, that in case of any trouble with the United States Canada would be wrested from her. She is looking forward to future contingencies, and does not want the expense and trouble of governing colonies on the American border. As to independence, what sort of a figure would the British colonies cut by the side of this great republic if even they were independent? Politically, commercially, and in every way they would be completely overshadowed. In all probability they would decline positively as well as relatively under such circumstances.

The Canadians, no doubt, are thinking of these things, and are preparing the way for the destiny that awaits them. Events are fast ripening to that end. When annexed the colonists will have no more fear of Fenians, no more trouble about commercial treaties and their trade across the border, and their country will prosper under the quickening influence of American enterprise and institutions. England, too, would gain by this transfer of allegiance, just as she has gained in her commerce by the independence of these United States, which were also colonies formerly. The statesmen of that country begin to realize this fact. If the colonists move now in earnest the mother country will not, probably, place any serious obstacles in the way of annexation, and we may settle the Alabama claims and all our difficulties with the British Government by the transfer of its possessions in America to us. The destiny of the United States is to be a continental empire, and the sooner the British colonists realize that fact the better for themselves and the better for the world.

THE REIGN OF SMALL MEN, AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

From the N. Y. Sun.

Franklin Pierce was a statesman of very moderate dimensions. One of his New Hampshire supporters said, in the early stages of the Presidential campaign of 1852, in reply to an inquiry of a Southwestern Democrat, "We think a good deal of Perse up here, but when you come to hammer him out all over the Union, he will be awful thin."

But Pierce was not so small as to be afraid to call distinguished men to his councils. He summoned to his Cabinet four statesmen either of whom was vastly his superior, namely:—William L. Marcy, James Guthrie, Jefferson Davis, and Caleb Cushing His subordinate appointments, too, were to a large extent of the same type. When distracted by the competition for the various offices in this city, he cut the knot by sending to the Senate this list:—For Collector, Daniel S. Dickinson; for Naval Officer, Heman J. Redfield; for Sub-Treasurer, John A. Dix; for District Attorney, Charles O'Conor. Though the programme was disarranged by the declension of some of these gentlemen, their selection showed that the President appreciated the necessity of filling important places with men of undoubted capacity and character.

General Harrison was a feeble President, but he was not ashamed to call around him a Cabinet so strong that under its shadow he dwindled into insignificant proportions; and so he made Webster Secretary of State, Ewing Secretary of the Treasury, Badger Secretary of the Navy, and Crittenden Attorney-General.

When, by a fortuitous concurrence of circumstances, an inferior man happens to find himself subjected to the pressure of heavy responsibilities, which involve the well-being of a great nation, he can give no higher proof of his littleness than by persistently refusing to call to his aid statesmen whose superior endowments will enable him to master the exigencies of his position.

Either from ignorance, or caprice, or contempt of public opinion, or extreme narrowness of soul, or from all these combined, General Grant, from the very outset of his civil career, has seemed to prefer for his confidential advisers a class of men who, with scarcely an exception, were uninfluential with their party, and had no hold upon the country, while his selections for other important positions at home and abroad have been of the same type. He has already made six changes in his Cabinet. Washburne gave way to Fish, Stewart to Boutwell, Borie paled before Robeson, and Hoar made room for Akerman. Some of these men were so obscure that leading politicians of their own States had never heard of them, and well-informed journalists could not correctly spell their names, while the whole Republican party stood amazed at their selection. And as vacancies occurred or were created, the President, instead of seizing the opportunity to fill them with a higher grade of statesmen, has reached lower and lower to find his beneficiaries.

By what rule is General Grant governed in thus conducting this branch of the public service? Does he not know any better? Or is he afraid to call the superior statesmen of the Republican party to his side, lest the contrast should more clearly disclose his own inferiority? Or does he mean that the men whom he selects for first-class positions shall feel that they owe their elevation solely to him, and not at all to their own merits, and thereby rivet their future political fortunes closely to his own?

In either view, does General Grant dream that this is the true method for building up and strengthening a party? Or is he wholly indifferent to this, and does he look solely to his own individual advancement? Rather should he know that the line of policy he is pursuing in this regard is admirably adapted to break down the Republican party, and is absolutely certain to end in ruining himself, and making his renomination an utter impossibility.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AN IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The following named persons, if they were on the Bark ARCHIBALD GRACIE, which left San Francisco, California, in 1855, or their next of kin, will find it to their advantage to address or call upon ROBERT S. LEAGUE & COMPANY, No. 135 South SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia. Immediate attention to this is requested, and any one knowing their present whereabouts will oblige by communicating as above.

A. M. Spencer,
Jabez M. Tipton,
G. F. Myers,
Henry Adler,
Lewis Scarce,
Samuel B. Pingrey,
Martin Hart,
William Douglas,
William Chamberlin,
Daniel K. Colby,
Walter Smith,
Samuel B. Wilcox,
William F. Willis,
Henry Lovell,
John Dockendorff,
David Lozen,
J. H. Keller,
William Davis,
William Ferry,
Charles Nodine,
A. S. Young,
Sanford Crocks,
James J. Nichols,
Charles Brown,
Absalom Cryers,
John Baker,
William Roberts,
E. S. Wilson,
G. W. Hopkins & Son,
L. B. Dresser,
William Rafferty,
J. H. Paintor,
M. Barnes,
R. J. Black,
R. Blair,
Mark Ferrill,
John Anderson,
John W. Walden,
William Scrioner,
William Callahan,
John B. Jones,
John H. Anxes,
A. H. Whitner.

6 27 t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE MANAYUNK BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3, 1870.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1870.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South Third street.

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M. from May 30 to June 3, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 4 60t Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT STREET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., No 227 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22, 1870.

NOTICE.—In accordance with the terms of the lease and contract between the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., dated May 19, 1869, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co. will pay at their office, No. 227 South FOURTH st., Philadelphia, on and after the 19th day of JULY, 1870, a dividend of $1·50 per share, clear of all taxes, to the stockholders of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co., as they shall stand registered on the books of the said East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. on the 1st day of July, 1870.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S BRADFORD,
Treasurer.

Note.—The transfer books of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will be closed on July 1 and reopened on July 11, 1870.

HENRY C. JONES,
6 22 1m Treasurer East Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE UNITED STATES BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million dollars, with the right to increase the same to five million dollars.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, June 29, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 7th of July next and reopened on Wednesday, July 20.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after the 22d of July next to the holders thereof as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 7th July next. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD,
6 29 1m Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT HILL SAVINGS AND LOAN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.

It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.

A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE JEFFERSON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

A TOILET NECESSITY.—AFTER nearly thirty years' experience, it is now generally admitted that MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is the most refreshing and agreeable of all toilet perfumes. It is entirely different from Cologne Water, and should never be confounded with it: the perfume of the Cologne disappearing in a few moments after its application, whilst that of the Florida Water lasts for many days. 3 1§

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any *vitalic* poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years untarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf§

THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY has declared a quarterly Dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT., payable at the Office, No. 303 WALNUT Street (up stairs), on and after Friday, July 15, 1870.

6 29 wfm9t L. CHAMBERLAIN, Treasurer.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26§

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
112 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

SHIPPING.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 61

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,
ROPE MANUFACTURERS
AND
SHIP CHANDLERS,
No. 29 North WATER Street and
No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.

ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW PRICES. 41

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR NEW YORK

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY,

are now receiving freight at

5 cents per 100 pounds,
2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option.
INSURANCE ⅛ OF 1 PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.

The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN F. OHL,
128 PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans direct, on Wednesday, July 20.

The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana on Friday July 1.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Rockport, Lavacca, and Brazos and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, July 9, at 8 A. M.

The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, July 9.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Tuesday, July 19, at 6 P. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, July 9th.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
6 1 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street, on FRIDAY of each week at 8 A. M.:—

ASHLAND, 800 tons, Captain Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Captain Hinckley.
PROMETHEUS, 600 tons, Captain Gray.

JULY, 1870.
Prometheus, Friday, July 1.
J. W. Everman, Friday, July 8.
Prometheus, Friday, July 15.
J. W. Everman, Friday, July 22.
Prometheus, Friday, July 29.

Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.

Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch. Rates as low as by any other route.

Insurance one-half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed after 3 P. M. on day of sailing.

SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 3 DOCK Street,
Or WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES.
WILLIAM A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston.
6 24

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Brooklyn, Saturday, July 9, 1 P. M.
City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, July 12, 1 P. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, July 16, 8 A. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, July 23, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$30
To London	105	To London	35
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	[illegible]

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
45 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing day.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.

EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & Co., Agents,
No. 12 South DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 6 45

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES.

Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
54 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia. 4 11§

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The sixty-fourth semi-annual commencement of the Central High School was held last night at the Academy of Music before a house crowded in every part with a brilliant and bright assembly.

The following are those who graduated:—George J. Garde, graduduating average, 99·8; Thomas W. Illman, 98·7; William H. Greene, 98·2; Robert H. Walch, 98; Appleton H. Danforth, 96·5; William S. Franklin, 96·3; Samuel White, 96; Henry Taylor, 95·9; Franklin P. Barr, 95·7; Abraham M. Beitler, 95·4; James Alcorn, 95·3; Walter S. Cook, 95·1; Henry E. Gilroy, 95; Albert Applegate, 93·6; William B. L. Price, 93·5; John R. Murray, 93·3; Alexander H. C. Rowand, 92·2; William D. Roberts, 91·5; Charles M. Gordon, 89·6; Edward G. Ashbrook, 81·1; Henry I. Rosenbaum (by special resolution of the faculty.)

—Yesterday afternoon George Holeman, while at work in a cooper shop at Swanson and Bainbridge streets, was seriously cut on the arm and head with an adze in the hands, it is alleged, of a fellow-workman named Laurence Fetterer. It is stated that while the men were at work a piece of timber fell from a hatchway and struck Fetterer, he not knowing where it came from. Fetterer accused Holeman with throwing it, which was denied. After some words had passed Fetterer attacked Holeman, cutting his arm and head severely. The parties were separated and Fetterer was arrested. The wounded man, who resides at No. 1214 Passyunk road, was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—Last evening, about 8 o'clock, Frederick Granlick was thrown from his wagon and had his leg fractured. He was removed to his home, on Hutchinson street, below Thompson.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 111⅛.

—Prince Arthur has embarked at Quebec for England.

—Attorney-General Akerman's commission was signed yesterday.

—Mexican news is simply an account of new or moribund revolutions.

—Secretary Fish will not retire, and does not desire the English mission.

—Another disastrous fire, lasting eight days, has occurred at Saguenay, Canada.

—The white miners at North Park have been massacred by a party of Ute Indians.

—A number of postal changes were made by the Postmaster-General in Pennsylvania yesterday.

—The story of the capture of American fishing vessels by British cruisers turns out to be a hoax.

—Hon. Washington Townsend has appointed Allen W. Mills, Jr., of Chester county, a naval cadet on account of merit.

—It is reported from Washington that the Ways and Means Committee will concur in the Senate's action on the income tax.

—The committee to which was referred the nomination of Murphy for Collector of the port of New York, vice Grinnell, transferred to naval office, have given Senator Fenton until to-morrow to submit his reasons why Murphy should not be confirmed.

—In the United States Senate yesterday, after the close of our report, the Naval Appropriation bill was passed, with amendments. The Fortification Appropriation bill was passed. The bill making the Tuesday after the first Monday in November a uniform day for the election of Congressmen was passed, with the Apportionment bill, fixing the number of Representatives at three hundred. The conference report on the Army bill was tabled by a vote of 29 to 16. Adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Hooper, from the Ways and Means Committee, reported the bill to promote trade with Prince Edward's Island. Ordered to be printed and recommitted. The Missouri case of Switzler vs. Dyer was taken up, and Mr. Cessna's minority report, declaring Dyer entitled to retain his seat, was agreed to. Mr. Banks introduced a bill to incorporate the Tehuantepec Railway and Canal Company. Adjourned.

Foreign Affairs.

—Spain is reported to have concluded a new alliance with Prussia.

—Russia's advice in the Spanish question has been asked by France.

—Prim's friends press the Hohenzollern's candidature as the last resort for Spain.

—Prussia will give its definite consent to Hohenzollern's acceptance of the Spanish crown only after a vote of the Cortes, so it is rumored.

—According to the *Gaulois*, the Spanish Minister in Paris has telegraphed to Madrid that the project must be abandoned or there will be war.

—Redress for the Pekin outrage will be exacted by France. It is intimated that the great powers will sanction any energetic action for the punishment of the Chinese.

—The excitement in Europe over the candidature of Prince Leopold for the Spanish crown is unabated. Prim is supported by the Cabinet, and Hohenzollern's name is to be presented to the Cortes, three-fourths of the members of which are in his favor. Prussia favors the project and refuses any explanation to France. A French fleet, it is said, will immediately sail for the Mediterranean.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE LEASE.

What the Pennsylvania Railroad Company Proposes To Do.

The principal modifications in the lease of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad by the Pennsylvania Railroad, referred to at the meeting of the Finance Committee of Councils yesterday, are contained in the subjoined articles extracted from a draft of the proposed new lease. This application of the gross receipts is in lieu of the thirty per cent. now paid to the Pennsylvania and Erie Road out of which it pays the interest on the company's bonds. In the following articles "the party of the first part" is the Philadelphia and Erie Company, and "party of the second part" is the Pennsylvania Company:—

Third, That, in consideration of the premises, they, the party of the second part, shall at all times during the hereby demised term be entitled to and shall receive the annual gross receipts and revenues of the hereby demised railroad and premises, and the same are hereby appropriated, and shall be paid by the party of the second part, in the way and manner following, that is to say:—

1. To the payment of the current annual cost of repairing and maintaining in good order the said railroad property and appurtenances hereby demised, and all the expenses of working, using, managing, maintaining, operating, and running the same (including a reasonable compensation, not exceeding 7 per cent. per annum for the capital actually invested in supplies, engines, and cars required and employed or reasonably necessary to be kept in hand for the efficient transaction of the business thereof, premium for fire insurance, and all taxes and assessments now or hereafter levied or assessed by the laws of the United States or the State of Pennsylvania.

2. To the treasurer of the party of the first part (in semi-annual payments) such sum as shall be approved annually by the party of the second part, for defraying the cost of maintaining a proper and legal organization of the party of the first part, including office rent.

3. To the payment, from and out of the surplus of said gross receipts (remaining after the deductions aforesaid), of the interest on all the mortgage bonds of the party of the first part, and to the payment from and out of the said surplus of the sinking fund, under and in pursuance of the covenants in one of the said mortgages contained, as may be thereby lawfully required.

4. To pay whatever surplus may remain of the said balance after payment of interest, as aforesaid, to the treasurer of the party of the first part, in semi-annual payments, subject, nevertheless, to the reservation from and out of each semi-annual payment of all such sums, if any, as shall for any cause have been loaned, advanced, or paid by the party of the second part.

5. In the event, however, that the said surplus of gross receipts shall prove insufficient to meet all the payments aforesaid, then the party of the second part, after the payments for repairing, maintaining, and operating the demised premises, including the said reasonable compensation for capital premiums and taxes specified, and maintaining the organization of the party of the first part aforesaid, shall and will pay the whole residue thereof for or on account of the interest upon the bonds secured by the said mortgages respectively, according to their several and respective rights and priorities, either in full or rateably, as the case may be.

6. That nothing herein contained shall be construed as imposing, or shall be construed to impose, any obligation on the party of the second part to pay, or become liable to pay, in consequence of any deficiency of said gross receipts, for all or any or either of the purposes to which it is agreed said surplus of gross receipts shall be paid, applied and appropriated as aforesaid.

OBITUARY.

Rev. Jeremiah Shindel.

Rev. Jeremiah Shindel, an able and influential minister of the Lutheran Church, died at Allentown, Lehigh county, Pa., on Saturday last, in the 64th year of his age. The deceased was the eldest son of Rev. John Peter Shindel, formerly of Sunbury, Pa. He was born at Lebanon, Pa., and in his youth had selected the printing trade as his calling, to which he was apprenticed at Harrisburg. Subsequently, however, he studied theology under his father, and was licensed to preach the gospel by the Pennsylvania Synod, Rev. Dr. Demme officiating. His first pastorate was in Columbia county, Pa., where he preached from 1830 to 1838. He then removed to Lehigh county, near Allentown, where he served a number of Lutheran congregations, with marked acceptance, for a period of twenty-two years, organizing a number of churches. In the year 1859 he was elected a member of the State Senate from the district composed of Lehigh and Northampton counties, serving a term of three years. In the spring of 1862 he accepted the position of chaplain of the 100th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, serving for two years under Generals Shields and Banks in the Shenandoah Valley. He returned home, and in 1866 accepted a call to congregations in Lykens Valley, Dauphin county, where he labored until four months ago, when he became disabled by sickness. He then came to Allentown, where he died, and where, on Wednesday last, his remains were committed to their kindred dust in the presence of a vast concourse of friends and admirers. Rev. Jeremiah Shindel was a highly-gifted divine, a *natural* orator, and possessed elements of strength and popularity possessed by but few.

CITY COUNCILS.

Both branches of the legislative department held their regular stated meeting yesterday.

Select Branch—President Cattell in the chair.

An invitation to attend the commencement of the senior classes of the Boys' Grammar Schools at the Academy of Music, July 12, was accepted.

A communication from J. S. Hawk, relative to disinfection, was referred.

One from the West Philadelphia Railway Company, with plans for the extension of their road, was referred.

One from the Chief Engineer, nominating James R. McClure assistant engineer in the Deparment of Surveys, recently created. The nomination was confirmed.

John L. Hill's statement of his collections under the delinquent tax law was referred to the Committee on Finance.

J. H. Pugh, Commissioner of City Property, requested Councils that they authorize the purchase of a strip of ground on Adams street, Germantown, and submitted an ordinance appropriating $300 for its purchase. Passed.

Mr. Hodgdon, chairman of the Committee on Water, reported bills for an additional appropriation of $77,060 to supply the city with water for 1870. Passed.

Authorizing the laying of water pipe on Edgemont and other streets. Passed.

Authorizing the paving of Ridge avenue. Passed.

Mr. Jones submitted an ordinance appropriating $900 for the office of the Recorder of Deeds. Passed.

Mr. Fareira, chairman of the Committee on Schools, reported a bill for the enlargement of the school building on Cuthbert street, west of Twentieth. Passed.

Also, one appropriating $67,107 to the Board of School Control: for the erection of a new school building in the Twenty-fifth ward, $39,700; in the Twentieth ward, $26,000; in the Second ward, $1470. Passed.

Also, one appropriating $40,000 for building schoolhouses—$15,000 for the Thaddeus Stevens school, and $25,000 for the new building of the Fifteenth section.

Mr. Fareira offered an amendment to appropriate $37,500 only, $12,500 to the Thaddeus Stevens school. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance was reported appropriating $7500 for the purchase of a lot of ground northeast corner of Story and Thirty-eighth street, Twenty-fourth ward, and the erection of a building. Passed.

Also, for the purchase of two lots of ground southwest corner Hancock and Cumberland streets, Nineteenth ward, appropriating $14,952 16. Passed.

Also, appropriating $50,000 for the purchase of lot and erection of school buildings in the First ward.

Also, appropriating $1600 for the purchase of lot of ground corner of Wissahickon avenue and Daniel street, Twenty-first ward. Passed.

Also, appropriating $18,500 for the erection of a school building in the Twenty-second ward. Passed.

A resolution approving the contract for the erection of school building in Twenty-fifth ward, for $39,700, was passed.

Also, one for buildings in Twenty-second ward. Passed.

Also, approving the contract for the erection of a schoolhouse at Frankford road and Helen street, for $39,700. Passed.

Also, for school-building on Green Tree lane, Roxborough. Passed.

Mr. Shoemaker, chairman of the Committee on Law, to whom was referred the matter of the right of the Park Commission to prohibit farm wagons from being driven on the park roads, excepting such as have wheels with six-inch tires, reported that the subject had been investigated, and that the Commission had the right to thus protect all such roads.

Mr. Barlow called up the ordinance to purchase the lot of ground on Thirty-eighth street for school purposes. Passed.

Mr. Franciscus, chairman of the Committee on Railroads, reported an ordinance appropriating $12,000 to pay damages for the removal of tracks on south Broad street. Passed.

Also, a proposition to modify the lease of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; and the Committee reported a resolution that the Mayor be requested to attend the meeting of the stockholders of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, July 20, 1870, to vote in favor of the proposed modification of the lease to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, representing the city stock in the Erie Railroad Company. Passed.

Mr. Smith submitted an ordinance appropriating $75,000, to lay a sixteen-inch main from Mount Airy reservoir to Cayuga street, Germantown. Passed.

A message from the Mayor was read, vetoing the bill to change the place of voting in the Sixth division of the Twenty-sixth ward. On the question of its passage notwithstanding his objections the vote was—yeas 5, nays 17.

Also, the vetoing of the bill allowing market stands on Third street and Germantown road, above Girard avenue. The Chamber refused to pass the bill over the Mayor's veto—yeas 10, nays 12.

The following ordinances were passed:

From the Committee on Police, appropriating $1750 for public baths, to be expended under the direction of the Committee on Police.

Authorizing the laying of improved pavement on Park avenue.

Appropriating $5000 to Clerks of Councils, for incidentals.

For the grading of Irving street and Paoli avenue.

Authorizing the paving of Belmont avenue with Belgian blocks.

Appropriating $1,800,000 to the Commissioners of Fairmount Park, for the payment of damages in the extension of the Park.

Permitting Harrison Bros. to erect wooden sheds.

Allowing the Fitzwater Methodist Church to erect a temporary wooden building.

Authorizing the construction of sewers on Wallace and other streets.

Granting the National Telegraph Company the right to erect their lines on certain streets.

A resolution to transfer the control of the Girard avenue bridge, after repairs now being made are completed, from the Department of Higways to the Park Commissioners, was referred.

A resolution permitting the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Passenger Railway Company to construct a turnout on Locust street was concurred in.

Council then adjourned, to meet September 15.

Common Branch.—This branch met at the usual hour, President Louis Wagner in the chair.

A number of communications were received and appropriately referred.

J. L. Hill, collector of outstanding taxes, submitted a list of uncollected taxes to June 1, 1870.

Mr. Stockdale presented an ordinance making an appropriation for the erection of a fountain in Jefferson square.

Mr. Hall presented a resolution granting the Fifteenth and Thirteenth streets Railway Company permission to make a temporary resting-place for their horses on Locust street, east of Fifteenth. Referred to Committee on Police.

Mr. Hanna presented a communication from the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, suspending the Good Will Hose and Independence Engine for rioting. Referred.

Mr. Shissler presented a resolution requesting the Chief Commissioner of Highways to inform Councils what has been done with the appropriation for the improvement to the Penrose ferry road. Referred to Committee on Highways.

The resolution of instruction to the inspector of steam boilers to accept certificates of inspection from boiler insurances, was then taken up and agreed to.

Select Council bills were taken up as follows:

One making an appropriation of $70,000 for improvement to the almshouse. Agreed to.

Mr. Bardsley, of the Committee on Finance, presented a resolution instructing the City Solicitor to release a certain lot of ground from the lien of a judgment on the official bond of John Lawrence. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance to create a loan of $500,000 for the erection of a house of correction. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance making an appropriation of $5000 to pay the Clerks of Councils for expenses of the Centennial Committee. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution to pave Diamond street, between Broad and Twenty-second street. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance making an appropriation of $1,800,000 to the Commissioners of Fairmount Park, to pay for damages for ground, and for improving the Park. Agreed to.

Mr. S. Miller, of the Committee on Highways, presented a resolution for the paving of Creese and Twentieth streets. Agreed to.

Also, one for the opening of Franklin street, in the Twenty-third ward. Agreed to.

Also, one for the paving of Belfonte avenue with the Belgian blocks. Agreed to.

Also, one for the grading of Irving street and Paoli avenue. Agreed to.

Also, one for the paving of Diamond and other streets. Agreed to.

Mr. Miller presented an ordinance creating the office of clerk to the Chief Commissioner of Highways. Referred.

Mr. H. Huhn, of the Committee on Police, presented a resolution granting the Fitzwater M. E. Church permission to erect a wooden building. Agreed to.

Also an ordinance making an appropriation of $500 for the relief of the wife of Policeman Dennis Sullivan, who was killed in the discharge of his duty. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance for the erection of an iron awning at Second and Bainbridge streets. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance to erect temporary wooden sheds at the white lead works in the Nineteenth ward. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance making an appropriation of $1750 to pay for rent of wharves for public baths, and for the services of superintendents. Agreed to.

Mr. Willits, chairman of the Committee on Surveys, presented a resolution to raise the grades in the Twenty-fourth ward.

Also, one for the construction of a sewer on Fifth street. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution to place Starr street on the plan of the city. Agreed to.

Also, one to build a sewer on Amber street, in the Nineteenth ward. Agreed to.

Also, one for the construction of sewers on Walnut, North, Eighteenth, Oxford, Randolph, Morris, Sansom, Lawrence and other streets. Agreed to.

Mr. Bardsley, of the Committee of Finance of Common Council, presented a resolution approving the contract awarded to Wm. R. Frazier for the erection of schoolhouses. Agreed to.

Mr. Miller presented an ordinance to rearrange the election divisions of the Fifth ward. Agreed to.

Mr. Hall presented an ordinance taking the control of the Girard avenue bridge from the Commissioners of Highways and giving the same to the Park Commissioners. Agreed to.

The bills making appropriations for school purposes, requesting the Mayor to cast the vote of the city in favor of the modification of the lease on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, and a number of minor bills, passed.

Adjourned.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4·36	MOON SETS	1·07
SUN SETS	7·33	HIGH WATER	10·01

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

THOMAS G. HOOD, CHRIS. J. HOFFMAN, THOMAS C. HAND, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Batavia	Liverpool	New York v. B	June 21
C. of Manch'r	Liverpool	New York	June 25
Hermann	Havre	New York	June 25
Abyssinia	Liverpool	New York v B	June 28
Wisconsin	Liverpool	New York	June 29
Italy	Liverpool	New York	June 29
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	June 29
City of Brussels	Liverpool	New York	June 30
Frankfort	Bremen	New York	June 30
FOR EUROPE.			
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	July 9
Europa	New York	Glasgow	July 9
Periere	New York	Havre	July 9
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	July 9
Main	New York	Bremen	July 9
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool via H.	July 12
Holsatia	New York	Hamburg	July 12
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	July 13
Holland	New York	Liverpool	July 16
India	New York	Glasgow	July 16
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	July 16
Bellona	New York	London	July 16
C. of Wash'ton	New York	Liverpool	July 23
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	July 9
Geo. Cromwell	New York	New Orleans	July 9
City of Merida	New York	Vera Cruz, etc.	July 12

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

Br. brig Planet, Shephard, St. Johns, P. R., S. L. Merchant & Co.

Brig S. V. Merrick, Lippincott, Cardenas.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Schr Nevada, Davis, 11 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to Benton & Bro.

Schr David Faust, Lord, from Bucksport, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.—vessel to Souder & Adams.

Schr Mary G. Collins, Endicott, 12 days from St. Marys, with lumber to Souder & Adams.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, July 7. — Six barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

San Jacinto, with iron ore, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, July 7.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward,—

John Van Buren, National, Mary Rowland, Albemarle, Mary Kear, Annie Dreibelbis, and Late and Early, all with coal for New York.

James Hand, with coal, for Wilmington.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, July 8.—The G. C. Satterlee, and James McMahon, with coal, for Baltimore, left yesterday.

United Brothers, with grain, for Wilmington, left last evening. L. S. C.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, July 8. — The following boats left this morning in tow:—

Village Belle, with lumber to McIlvain & Bush.

C. E. Lyman, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.

George Craig, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard.

2 Delaware and Hudson boats, with bark and lumber, for New York.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., July 7.—Passed in to-day, two brigs and two schooners.

Left for Philadelphia this P. M., brig E. A. Barnard, from Matanzas.

In harbor, brig John Chrystal, from Ponce, getting under way for Philadelphia; a brig unknown and five schooners; steamers Washington and America.

Wind S., and fresh. Thermometer, 87.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Castine, Wilson, from Antwerp for Philadelphia, sailed from Flushing 22d ult.

Steamers Cortes, Nelson, and Mississippi, Henry, cleared at New Orleans 2d inst. for New York.

Steamer Yazoo, Catharine, for Havana and Philadelphia, sailed from Southwest Pass noon 2d inst.

Steamer Hunter, Harding, hence, at Providence 5th inst.

Steamer Rattlesnake, Winnett, hence, at Providence 5th inst.

Steamer Tillie, Partridge, cleared at New York 6th inst. for Halifax and Gaspe, N. S.

Steamer Virginia, Kennedy, from New York, at Galveston 28th ult.

Steamer Aries, Wiley, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 6th inst.

Steamer Benefactor, Pennington, at Wilmington, N. C., 4th inst. from New York.

Steamer Pioneer, Wakeley, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 4th inst. Same day, at 8 A. M., 50 miles north of Cape Hatteras, passed steamer Empire, Hunter, bound for the wreck of steamer Tennessee.

Steamer Regulator, Brooks, at Wilmington, N. C., 5th inst. from New York.

Br. steamer Batavia, Le Messurier, cleared at Boston 6th inst. for Liverpool via New York.

Br. steamer Caledonia, Ovenstone, from Glasgow June 22 and Moville 23d, with 200 passengers, at New York 6th inst.

Br. steamer Tyrian, Smith, from New York via Halifax for Glasgow, was seen 27th ult., lat. 53 55, long. 27 11.

Br. steamer India, Munroe, from Glasgow 25th ult., at New York yesterday.

Mex. steamer Union, Vinas, from New York, sailed from Havana 29th ult. for Vera Cruz.

Steamer Key West, Rudolf, cleared at New York yesterday for Port-au-Prince.

Steamer Liberty, Reed, from Baltimore via Key West for New Orleans, at Havana 30th ult.

Steamer City of Mexico, Timmerman, from New York for Vera Cruz, sailed from Havana 29th ult.

U. S. steamtugs Commodore Fenton and General Poe, hence, arrived at Savannah 7th inst., and sailed the former for Key West, the latter for Mobile.

U. S. storeship Supply, Lieutenant-Commander Chester Hatfield, from Gibraltar June 2, arrived at New York 6th inst. Left at Gibraltar U. S. flagships Franklin and Juniata.

Bark Prinds Carl, Stephenson, for Philadelphia, was up at Liverpool 25th ult.

Brig George Harris, French, hence for Boston, was at anchor in Dutch Island harbor 4th inst.

Brig Nellie Mowe, Merriman, cleared at Charleston 4th inst for Philadelphia via Bucksville, S. C.

Brig Torrent, Gould, hence for Boston, was seen 5th inst. off Absecom.

Schr Harry Lee, Barrett, hence for Wilmington, N. C., was passed 4th inst., 2 P. M., 30 miles north of Hatteras.

Schr William F. Garrison, from Hallowell for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 6th inst.

Schr Emma M. Fox, Case, for Philadelphia, sailed from Nantucket 30th ult.

Schr Anna Magee, Young, for Philadelphia, sailed from Nantucket 26th ult.

Schr S. Sturtevant, for Philadelphia, sailed from Nantucket 30th ult.

Schr John H. Perry, Kelley, hence, at New Bedford 5th inst.

Schr E. H. Atwood, Brown, hence, at Providence 5th inst.

Schr D. Gifford, Reeves, hence for Boston, was at anchor in Dutch Island harbor 4th inst.

Schr Julia E. Pratt, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 5th inst.

Schr Ann S. Cannon, Cobb, from Bucksport for Philadelphia, sailed fm Holmes' Hole P. M. 4th inst.

Schr Henrietta Simmons, Godfroy, hence, at Salem 3d inst.

Schr Admiral, Steelman, hence, at Salem 4th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Br. ship George H. Warren, Burwell, from Boston for St. John, N. B., was ashore at Irishtown 6th inst. Assistance had been sent to her.

Steamer Falcon, for Baltimore, which put back to Charleston with steampipe damaged, was to sail again 5th inst. for destination.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

IRELAND—SOUTHWEST COAST.—*Revolving Light on Tearaght Island.*—With reference to Notice to Mariners No. 17, dated February 8, 1870, respecting the establishment of a light on Tearaght Island, the westernmost of the Blasket Islands, the Office of Irish Lights, Dublin, has given notice that the light is now exhibited. The light is a revolving white light, attaining its greatest brilliancy every minute and a half, elevated 275 feet above the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 22 miles. It is obscured landward between the bearings N. ¾ W., and W. by S. ¾ S. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the first order. The tower is 57 feet high, of a whitish gray color. Position, lat. 52 4 30 N., long. 14 40 W. from Greenwich.

Discontinuance of Upper Skelligs Light.—Also, in pursuance of the same notice, that the Upper Skelligs light has been discontinued.

Alteration in Loop Head Light.—Also, in pursuance of the same notice, that the fixed light on Loop Head, entrance to Shannon river, has been changed to an intermittent light, showing bright twenty seconds and eclipsed for four seconds.

[All bearings are magnetic. Variation:—23 degrees westerly in 1870.]

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman,
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board,
Washington, D. C., June 7, 1870.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

FREIGHT NOTICE.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1870.

This Company will not issue through Bills of Lading after JUNE 30, 1870, unless freight is delivered to the P. W. and B. R R. Co. at WASHINGTON Avenue and SWANSON Streets.

SHIPPERS BY ERICSSON LINE will please notice.

JAS. C. WILSON, AGENT.
6 29 10t No. 44 South FIFTH Street.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THE AMERICAN STOVE AND HOLLOW-WARE COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA.
IRON FOUNDERS.
President, J. EDGAR THOMSON. General Manager, JAMES HOEY.
Successors to
North, Chase & North, Sharpe & Thomson, and Edgar L. Thomson, manufacturers of
STOVES,
TINNED,
ENAMELLED, and
HEAVY HOLLOW WARE.
FOUNDRY, SECOND and MIFFLIN Streets.
OFFICE, No. 209 N. SECOND Street.
FRANKLIN LAWRENCE, Superintendent. EDMUND B. SMITH Treasurer.
1 27 wfm 6m

WINDOW FASTENER.

THE UNRIVALLED NEVER-FAILING, SELF-LOCKING WINDOW FAST.—The best, most complete, perfect, and durable article for securing windows—either with or without weights—that has ever been offered to the public. Designed for the use of dwellings, stores, factories, steamboats, street and steam railway cars; securely locks the windows in any desired position, and can easily be applied to old and new windows.

Manufactured by the Boston and Meriden Manufacturing Company, No. 512 COMMERCE Street, and sold by all the principal Hardware houses in the city. 6 16fmw 1m

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts
ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 85 CENTS,
10 15 ft] DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	50,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	[illegible]
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
246,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00
$1,231,400 Par.	Market value,	$1,255,270·00
	Cost, $1,215,622·27.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,700·72
	Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·95
	Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
	Cash in Bank $168,318·88	
	Cash in Drawer 972·26	169,291·14
		$1,852,100·04

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,
James Traquair,
Henry Sloan,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,
Hugh Craig,
John D. Taylor,
George W. Bernadou,
William C. Houston,
Samuel E. Stokes,
William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke,
Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob Riegel,
Jacob P. Jones,
James B. McFarland,
Joshua P. Eyre,
Spencer McIlvain,
H. Frank Robinson,
J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 1 1

HOMESTEAD
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Policies Issued on all the Ordinary Plans,
AT LOW RATES OF PREMIUM,
With full participation in the Profits.
All Policies Non-Forfeitable.
Ful Cash Surrender Indorsed on Each Policy
NO RESTRICTIONS AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.
The form of policy adopted is a plain and simple contract, precise and definite in its terms, and free from ambiguous conditions and restrictions.
Special attention is called to the
HOMESTEAD PLAN
this Company, offering the
COMBINED ADVANTAGES
OF THE
Building Association
AND OF
Life Insurance.
Every Policy Holder Secures a House of His Own.
Descriptive Pamphlets, with Rates, furnished on application to the Company.
OFFICE,
N. W. corner Seventh and Chesnut Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.
LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President. R. W. DORPHLEY, Secretary.
D. HAYES AGNEW, M. D., Medical Director. WILLIAM L. HIRST Counsel.
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Wm. M. Seyfert,
Laurence Myers,
J. M. Myers,
Wm. S. McManus,
Wm. B. Reaney,
Edward Samuel,
H. P. Muirheid,
Clayton McMichael. [496m

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731'67
CAPITAL ... $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS ... 2,425,731·67
INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.
Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.
DIRECTORS.
Alfred G. Baker,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
Isaac Lea,
George Fales,
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Thomas Sparks,
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From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·25.
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CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, '69	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	22,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	321,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

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FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1870.

THE SUPREME COURT this morning ordered that hereafter no naturalization papers shall be granted by the judges sitting at *Nisi Prius*. The effect of this order will be to transfer the whole business of naturalization to the lower courts, where applicants for the honors of citizenship will be compelled to await their turn in the regular routine. The practice of the Supreme Court judges sitting at *Nisi Prius* for the express purpose of granting naturalization papers has been the occasion of a vast majority of the frauds that have been perpetrated, and if this order of the Supreme Court does not effect an entire reform in the system of naturalization, it will at least serve to check many of the abuses that now exist.

PEACE OR WAR IN EUROPE?

YESTERDAY Europe was startled with a report that General Prim had yielded to the pressure of the French Government and abandoned, on behalf of Spain, the candidature of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, but later in the day this was authoritatively contradicted, and the serious complication between Spain, Prussia, and France—or, more properly speaking, between Prim, Bismarck, and Napoleon—still exists. From Prussia comes a report that King William proposes to back out of the quarrel by declaring that Prince Leopold is not a member of the royal family, and that he cannot therefore be held responsible for his movements; from France it is rumored that the opposition to Prim's project strongly pervades unofficial circles, and that the Spanish Ambassador will receive his passports if the reply of his Government to the protests of France is not a favorable one; while from Madrid it is asserted that the Council of Ministers has unanimously approved the course of Prim and authorized the presentation of Prince Leopold's name to the Cortes, coupled with the assurance that three-fourths of the deputies are favorable to his elevation to the vacant throne.

In a few words, this is the substance of the long string of cable telegrams which reach us from all the leading capitals of Europe, showing that, whatever may be the result, a crisis is at hand, with the chances of peace and war about evenly balanced. Meanwhile, Spain is in a most deplorable condition. A correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing from Madrid under date of June 21, thus sums up the lamentable state of affairs in that unhappy country:—

> "The political, financial, and social condition of Spain grows worse and worse. No one perceives in the horizon the faintest gleam of a brighter dawn. The crops, already diminished one-half by the drouth, are in danger of being lost altogether if we have no rain. The Treasury is weighed down with debt, and it is impossible to collect the taxes."

If Spain could enjoy the poor privilege of regulating her own affairs, without outside interference, there is little doubt that the selection of Prince Leopold as King would be the most fortunate solution of her most pressing difficulty. He appears to possess, to a greater degree than any other candidate that has preceded him, the requisite qualifications for the throne, the insignificance of his past career, coupled with no glaring personal objections, being strongly in his favor. If any man could give peace and prosperity to the distracted peninsula, Prince Leopold could do so, provided only that Bismarck and Napoleon would consent to keep their hands off. But they will not so consent, and if he attempts to mount the throne, it will probably give rise to a destructive contest, the results of which it is impossible to divine.

THE CASE OF PATRICK WOODS.

THE House of Representatives has finally decided the case of Pat Woods, arrested for assaulting Mr. Porter of Virginia, by sentencing that worthy to an imprisonment of three months. When this affair was first introduced in the House we commented upon the inexpediency and impropriety of either house of Congress turning itself into a police court, and although we have been taken to task for this by some of our over-zealous contemporaries, the developments of the case thus far have only confirmed our original opinion, that the House of Representatives has no lawful jurisdiction in the matter, and that the imprisonment of Woods by its order will be a dangerous precedent, against which every independent journal in the country ought to enter an energetic and emphatic protest. So far as we can understand the affair, the difficulty between Porter and Woods in the streets of Richmond was nothing more than a drunken brawl, and the arguments advanced by the minority of the Judiciary Committee against any further action on the part of the House are such as will command the respect of all law-abiding and law-respecting citizens. The minority say that as the assault on Porter was not on account of words spoken in debate, or on account of Porter's official character or relations to Congress, Woods should be forthwith returned to the court at Richmond, there to be dealt with according to law. The minority contend that members of Congress have the same protection as all other citizens for their rights of person and property, no more, no less, and that to give members of Congress a double protection over that enjoyed by other citizens would be to make them a privileged class.

Without entering at all into the merits of the difficulty between Mr. Porter and his assailant, we are willing to presume that Woods fully deserves the punishment decreed by the House; but we also contend that the case is one for the police courts at Richmond, and not for the National House of Representatives, which has no lawful jurisdiction. The business of Congress is to make the laws, and not to execute them, and the *ex parte* trial of this man by a committee of the House is without any proper form of law, and is a more outrageous violation of the law than that of which Woods is accused.

Let those of our readers who may be disposed to consider this a small matter, think for a moment what the consequences may be if the pretensions of the House are admitted in this instance. Any citizen may be arrested at any time on any kind of a charge and dragged before a committee, probably prejudiced against him, which will act at once as judge, jury, and prosecutor. He will not be allowed counsel unless the committee chooses to grant him the privilege; he will be forced to testify against himself if the committee chooses to make him speak; he will be denied the privilege of cross-examination if the committee determines that the witnesses against him shall only testify in one way, and as the examination of witnesses will be regulated by none of the rules of a proper court of law, a general investigation into all the private affairs of the accused may be gone into without his being permitted to even enter a protest. Such things as these have been done before now by Congressional committees, and the country has submitted in silence, because there always has been an apparently reasonable pretext for ordering an investigation. This case of Patrick Woods, however, is clearly one outside of the jurisdiction of Congress; it is a step further than either the House or Senate has dared yet to go, and it affords a favorable opportunity for the people of the country to let Congress know that there have been more than enough of these star chamber inquisitions. If the principle asserted in the case of Patrick Woods is allowed, either house of Congress may order the arrest of the newspaper correspondents who may happen to make unpleasant disclosures about the transactions of the members; they can arrest and punish the editors who comment unfavorably on the sayings and doings of honorable Senators and Representatives, and they can arrest and punish citizens of every degree upon charges that would not be listened to for a moment in any court of law. The irresponsible and vindictive character of a judicial investigation by the House of Representatives was clearly shown in the debates on Wednesday and yesterday. The majority of the Judiciary Committee reported in favor of imprisoning Woods for three months in the jail of the District of Columbia, in the same manner as other criminals; but General Butler, who we believe is entitled to the distinction of being called the "champion investigator," moved as an amendment to this that the term of imprisonment be extended until the 4th of March next. If Woods were to be tried before a court of law, he would not only have an opportunity to defend himself, but in case he were to be found guilty the statutes would define with exactness the punishment due to his offense. Before the House of Representatives, however, there is no fate between the payment of a one dollar fine and death upon the gallows that may not be meted out to him. This case is insignificant enough in itself, and Woods, who seems to be a brutal ruffian, would probably have got no more than his deserts, even if the House had adopted General Butler's amendment, but the principle involved is one that cannot be disregarded by the American people with impunity, and the House of Representatives ought not to be permitted to override the liberties even of this Richmond ruffian without at least a protest from the independent press.

THE INCOME TAX.

WHEN the last motion made in the Senate to strike out of the Tax bill all sections relating to the income tax was lost by a tie vote of twenty-six to twenty-six, twenty Senators were absent, and of the twenty absentees it is alleged that fifteen would have voted to strike out if they had been present. This statement indicates that, in a full Senate, there is still a majority of ten, despite the sudden conversions in that body, against the imposition which has justly become so odious; and although the movement for its repeal has failed, there is a possibility that, in the final adjustment of the Tax bill by a committee of conference, and the subsequent action on their report by the Senate, the majority in that body against the income tax may be enabled to exercise its just degree of influence. An experience during the last ten years of nearly every form of taxation that the wit of man could devise has clearly established the fact that the income tax combines in the greatest possible degree objectionable and unjust characteristics, and that it is the very last mode that should, under any circumstances, be resorted to in a free country to raise revenue. Senators and members of Congress cannot be blind to this fact, and when they ignore it on account of the prejudices or supposed interests of rural districts, or on account of the presumed popularity of a tax that falls nominally on comparatively rich classes alone, they disgrace their high positions and perpetrate a lamentable blunder. The republic should, above all other things, be just to citizens of every degree—to the rich as well as the poor. If Congress wants to go back to absolutely barbarous principles of legislation, let it adopt the Mexican method of forced loans outright, and squeeze all the money it needs out of the coffers of the rich, leaving the poor go scot free. The income tax is founded on this principle, and if it is a just one, it may as well be carried out to its logical results. Every rational man knows, however, that such enormities of administration as forced loans speedily react upon the laboring poor, with even more severity than upon the bulk of rich men. When the possession or accumulation of capital is practically treated as a crime by the highest legislative authorities of a country, capital speedily avenges itself by concealing as far as possible its existence, or by seeking refuge in more enlightened nations, and the springs of industry, on which the employment and prosperity of the industrious depend, are speedily dried up, to the injury of the poor as well as the rich. Congress should yet resolve to do what is right on this question, casting buncombe considerations to the winds, and relying for future support upon the intelligence and pervading sense of justice and sound policy, rather than upon narrow local considerations of paltry prejudices.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

THE Currency bill has at last assumed a shape in which it has proved, not exactly acceptable, but endurable to both houses of Congress. The report of the last conference committee was agreed to by the Senate on Wednesday, and yesterday the House gave its concurrence by a vote of 100 to 76, so that the bill now goes to the President for his signature. It has encountered violent opposition in both houses, the friends of inflation declaring that it was a contraction measure, while the friends of contraction have asserted that it was a scheme for inflation. In its present shape it is acceptable to neither house, but its supporters were assured, by the near approach of the close of the session, that it contained the best terms either house could extort from the other. The bill as passed finally is the same as the Senate measure, with the exception that the amount of new currency authorized by it is fixed at $54,000,000, instead of $45,000,000, the amount at first insisted upon by the upper house.

The bill provides for the issuing of this amount of national bank notes, to be offset by the retirement of $45,000,000 of three per cent. certificates; for the redistribution of $25,000,000, to be taken from the States which now have more than their fair quota of circulation; and for free banking on a gold basis, as authorized in the original Senate bill. The redistribution of the $25,000,000, however, is not to commence until the new issue of $54,000,000 has been absorbed by banks started in the Southern and Western States. This latter amount is to be apportioned under the original banking act, according to population on the basis of the census of 1860; but a redistribution is to take place on the completion of the census of 1870—a "most extraordinary" provision, as it was characterized by Senator Trumbull. But, as explained by Senator Sherman, it takes ninety days to organize a new bank, and before any new banks can get into operation the census of 1870 will be completed, and there will virtually be no distribution under the existing law. In framing the bill as passed, a desperate effort has been made to satisfy the clamors of the South and West for additional banking facilities, without disturbing the actual volume of the currency, and with such success that its authors can say to the friends of inflation and contraction alike, as the showman said to the youth who could not distinguish the wax figure of George Washington from that of Judas Iscariot—"Any ways you likes, my little man; you pays your money and you takes your choice."

COMMON COUNCIL yesterday passed the ordinance appropriating $70,000 for the extension of the insane department of the Almshouse, and it is to be presumed that this important work will be commenced immediately and pushed forward as rapidly as possible. The present condition of this department is simply disgraceful, and it is manifestly impossible that the patients should receive that care and attention they are entitled to when, as was stated by Mr. Huhn yesterday, over seven hundred of them are confined in an apartment only sufficient to accommodate about four hundred. It is estimated that the appropriation voted will give two hundred and twenty-five additional rooms, besides other accommodations. It is not creditable to a great and wealthy city like this that such a condition of affairs as now exists in the insane department of the Almshouse should be permitted under any circumstances, and we are glad that Councils have at length taken the proper action in the matter and made suitable provision for a class of pensioners on the city's bounty who are every way worthy of the most benevolent care and protection.

THE honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy, conferred last week by the corporation of Lafayette College upon Dr. Thomas W. Evans, of Paris, is a well-deserved distinction, and recalls to many Philadelphians the commencement of his career in this city more than twenty years ago. The promise he gave at such an early age, attested by the medal then awarded to him by the Franklin Institute, has been fully realized. His native talents and habits of untiring industry have placed him the front rank of European savans. The Doctor's numerous publications upon this country, especially his "Letters upon the Constitution of the United States" and his reports upon our Sanitary Commission; which have been so extensively circulated in Europe, show that he is as enthusiastic an American as ever, and we are sure that he will value the recent literary distinction conferred upon him by a leading university of his native State more than he does the various "orders" with which he has been so profusely decorated by the sovereigns of Europe.

OBITUARY.

Commodore Robert Ritchie.

On Wednesday last Commodore Robert Ritchie, of the United States navy, died at his residence, No. 1116 Pine street, in this city. Commodore Ritchie was a native of Pennsylvania, and received his original appointment in the naval service as a citizen of this State February 1, 1816. He was commissioned a lieutenant on the 13th of January, 1825, and was assigned to the schooner Grampus for service in the West India Squadron in 1827. He afterwards made a cruise in the Mediterranean, and for some time he was employed in enlisting recruits for the exploring expedition which set out in 1837. He was attached to the receiving ship in this city in 1840, and from 1846 to 1847 he was on board of the frigate Columbia in the Brazil squadron. In 1850 he was on duty in the Philadelphia Navy Yard. He was commissioned a commander on the 13th of September, 1851, and in 1853 he was placed in command of the frigate Raritan, in the Pacific squadron. On the 14th of September, 1855, he was promoted to captain, and at the breaking out of the rebellion he was in command of the steamer Saranac, in the Pacific squadron. His commission as commodore was dated July 16th, 1862. In 1867 he was assigned to special service. Commander Ritchie was highly esteemed both in and out of the navy, and he leaves many warm friends to mourn his loss.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ JOHN
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FINEST
SUMMER SUITS FOR GENTS AND YOUTHS IN READY-MADE DEPT.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH FABRICS FOR SUMMER WEAR IN CUSTOM DEPT.
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GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
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SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE
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☞ OFFICE OF THE SECOND AND THIRD STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD Road,
PHILADELPHIA, July 6, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 11th inst., clear of tax, to which date the transfer books will be closed.
E. MITCHELL CORNELL,
7 7 4t* Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 4130 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, July 4, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the capital stock, clear of all taxes, payable on and after the 14th instant. Transfer books will be closed until the 14th instant.
7 6 10t WILLIAM W. COLKET, Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COMPANY, 225 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia.
A Dividend of THREE PER CENT. has been declared upon the Capital Stock of this company, payable in Cash on and after July 15th.
JOHN WELCH,
7 1 12t Treasurer.

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AT VERY MUCH REDUCED PRICES.

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COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between EDMUND LEVERING and RICHARD NORRIS, under the style and firm of "Levering & Norris," is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
The business of the above firm will be settled by RICHARD NORRIS, at No. 2029-35 MARKET Street, to whom all claims will be presented for settlement and payments made
EDMUND LEVERING,
RICHARD NORRIS.
PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1870. 7 1 fwot*

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP OF THE undersigned, under the Firm of THOMPSON, CLARKE & YOUNG, is this day dissolved. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
R. N. THOMPSON,
EDWARD S. CLARKE,
JAMES T. YOUNG.
Philadelphia, July 1, 1870. 7 1 6t

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People may blow as they please about their
$15 all-wool Suits,
$14 all-wool Suits,
$13 all-wool Suits,
$12 all-wool Suits,
BUT WE CAN SURPASS ANYTHING
IN THAT LINE
YET OFFERED!
HEARKEN! HEARKEN!! HEARKEN!!!
PLAIN FACTS AND NO NONSENSE ABOUT IT.
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Scotch Cheviot Suit
FOR TEN DOLLARS.

Bring on your suits and beat our TEN DOLLAR ALL-WOOL SCOTCH CHEVIOT SUITS if you can.

If you want to see some really well-dressed people, look out for the men who wear the Ten Dollar Scotch Cheviot Suits from the

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BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris. [3

THE
Lehigh Valley Railroad Company
Will, until August 1 next, pay off at
Par and Accrued interest,
Any of their FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, due in 1873, on presentation at their Office, No. 303 WALNUT Street.
L. CHAMBERLAIN,
TREASURER.
June 23, 1870. 6 27 1m4p

NOTICE.
TO TRUSTEES AND EXECUTORS.
The cheapest investment authorized by law are the
General Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
APPLY TO
D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

PLATED WARE.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.
JEWELLERS,
No. 902 CHESNUT Street,
Call attention to their very complete and regularly maintained stock of
ELEGANT PLATED WARES
FROM THE
Gorham Manufacturing Company,
Whose productions are universally admitted to have introduced a higher style of ART than has hitherto been found in such manufactures.
They have a very full line of
COFFEE AND TEA SERVICES,
DINNER AND DESSERT SERVICES
TUREENS, GAME DISHES, VEGETABLE DISHES
PITCHERS, WAITERS, GOBLETS, CUPS,
CAKE BASKETS, ETC. ETC.
NEW, USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL PIECES DESIGNED FOR FRUITS AND FLOWERS.
Complete Table Outfits
In plain practical designs and matching throughout
At Fixed Prices, commending them to closest buyers.
6 1 wfmtfrp

THE FINE ARTS.

LOOKING-GLASSES,
Every Novelty in style, at very low prices.
OIL PAINTINGS,
ENGRAVINGS,
CHROMOS, ETC. ETC.
A large selection.
PICTURE FRAMES, a prominent Department, revised very low prices.
RUSTIC FRAMES, EASELS, PORCELAINS.
ROGERS' GROUPS, Sole Agency.
GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, free to the public.
JAMES S EARLE & SONS,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA

USE
CHAMBERS'
STAR
INK.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET,
AND
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street

PLAIN LINENS FOR SUITS.
FLAX COLORED LINENS, 25 cents.
FINE GREY LINENS.
CHOCOLATE LINENS.
PRINTED LINEN CAMBRICS.
NEW PRINTED LINENS.
EMBROIDERED INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS, at $1·00 each, including every letter of the alphabet.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN LADIES' AND GENTS HANDKERCHIEFS. 8 21 mwf

CLOSING SALE
OF
Lace Jackets, Sacques and Pointes.
BLACK LACE POINTES from $2·50 to $40.
SACQUES AND JACKETS from $8 to $40.
All of recent purchase, and must be closed out rapidly.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
OLD CHEAP LOCATION,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street.
7 7 3t Above Willow.

MRS. R. DILLON.
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.
Ladies and Misses Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery Crape Veils, etc. 1 4

LIFE INSURANCE

STATEMENT
OF THE
AMICABLE LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF NEW YORK,
On the 31st day of December, 1869.

Capital Stock	$130,000·00
Cash on hand	961 65
" in Chatham National Bank	3,055·31
" in hands of agents in course of transmission	47,628·98
Bonds and Mortgages	3,000·00
United States Bonds issued to Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company—par value $100,000. Market value	106,000·00
Accrued interest not yet due	87·50
Premium Loans endorsed on the Policies	15,896 93
Office Furniture	3,000 00
Revenue Stamps	60·80
Bills Receivable	724 84
Deferred Premiums, being balance of quarterly and semi-annual premiums for the year	23,757·54
	$204,173 55
Amount of losses during the year adjusted but not due	$1,000·00
Amount of all other claims against the Company	6,000·00
Amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks, estimated	59,063·34
	$66,063·34
Amount of cash premiums received	30,951·47
Amount of premiums not paid in cash during the year, one-third loan of premium endorsed with policies	16,108·93
Interest received from investments	6,242·23
Income from all other sources, specifying what sources, sale of gold	12·16
	$53,314·79
Amount paid and owing for reinsurance premiums	$320·14
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to agents and officers of the company	27,927·65
Amount of taxes paid by the Company	2,493 84
Amount of all other expenses and expenditures	22,271·40
Par and market value of the Company's stock per share	100·00

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, this ninth day of February, A. D. 1870.
(Signed) A. H. NONES,
Commissioner for Pennsylvania.

JOSEPH HOXIE, President.
E. DWIGHT KENDALL, Vice-President.
J. F. R. HADDEN, Secretary.

F. H. LANE,
Superintendent of Agencies in Eastern Pennsylvania,
OFFICE, 408 WALNUT STREET,
6 29 wfm6t PHILADELPHIA.

FURNACES.

Established in 1835.
Invariably the greatest success over all competition whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.
CHARLES WILLIAMS'
Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,
Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders to be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in this line of business.
HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,
and only first-class work turned out.
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 22 4m

GAS FIXTURES.

821 CHERRY STREET.
CORNELIUS & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GAS FIXTURES, Etc.
WHOLESALE
AND
RETAIL SALESROOMS
821 CHERRY Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
We have no Store or Salesroom on Chesnut street.
6 11 1m4p CORNELIUS & SONS.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, July 8, 1870.

Central Park.

Central Park is too apt to be regarded as a first-class picturesque lodging-place intended especially for the behoof of the poorer classes on Sunday. Yet whoever would see it at its best must time his visit upon some other day than the first of the week, for then, if the weather be fine, every seat is occupied, the walks are crowded, the lakes are covered with boating parties, and the various booths, stalls, soda fountains and restaurants so beset, that no one who is unwilling to wait for accommodations need repair to one of them. But of a week-day the case is different. Then you have the park all to yourself—or at least with just enough people in sight to prevent the sense of loneliness. On a fine summer's afternoon, when the air is not too cool, the sense of rest and quiet is delightful, especially when sufficient carriages and pedestrians are in sight to preclude the idea of perfect solitude. In company with your books, your cigarettes, and yourself, you seek out some shady arbor—and, thank goodness! all the seats in Central Park have backs to them—and read and observe what is going on about you with, perhaps, something of the complacency with which the landed proprietor takes in the area of his estates, and congratulates himself that they are all his own. The puff of your cigar excites in you a meek and harmless joy greater than any newspaper puff has power to cause. The goat-carriages, filled with children and attended by colored boys in livery, reconcile you to life's unamiabilities, and by some occult species of argument cause you to think that after all your salary may be large enough. By and by a troupe of good-natured rowdies come by, and occupy the long bench opposite. They wear no collars or neck-ties, their hands are stained and dirty, their caps are slouched and their clothes spattered with grease. The brown roughness of the mechanic hangs above them, but it is one of their afternoons off, and they have come to Central Park to get a mouthful of fresh air, to look at the handsome equipages, and to talk ignorant wonder concerning the exploits of that marvellous man Fisk. It is a solemn fact that the doings and misdoings of Mr. Fisk constitute the staple talk of just such a party of rough half-grown boys as this. Next troops by a bevy of showily-dressed girls, who look as though they might be third-rate concert-hall singers, and talk fast slang, intended to be attractive of whatever male biped is minded to take up with them. Saunters by, every now and then, a "nobby" and somewhat wearied-looking gentleman, having a "nobby" and somewhat wearied-looking lady hanging on his arm, and entrusted by her with the care of her heterogeneous litter, in which figure a book, a shawl, a parasol, a veil, a satchel, and such useful appurtenances. The motherly-looking, middle-aged man, with the masculine woman, who defies the thermometer in a red flannel shawl, and the inevitable brace of savage babies, make up the conventional family-circle that haunts every nook of the Park. Another of the standbys is the vague masculine, elaborately dressed, and never without an umbrella, who assumes sentimental attitudes in shady corners, and over the edge of the book he pretends to be reading ogles every passer-by. The solitary portion of the Park which presents a crowded or social appearance is the Fifth avenue entrance, the seats along which are almost always filled. Here every style of equipage incessantly rolls in, from the elegant phæton to the disreputable buggy, from the classic clarence to the popular cabriola-wagonnette. The comparative dearth of visitors upon a week day afternoon gives you the chance, if you have a little patience, of obtaining a seat on one of the benches, and of observing the countenances and costumes of those who fill the carriages. Here, driven by a sable coachman, comes a maiden lady, very old, notoriously rich and relentlessly grim, accompanied by a snubbed "companion" in a faded silk and with a brow-beaten visage. In this hired barouche sit, with their admirers, a couple of beauties whose rouged faces only too plainly announce their avocation. To get out of sight of little incidents like these, which jar, requires a walk of but a few minutes, for of a week-day afternoon Fifth-avenue entrance is the only locality in Central Park where you will discover anything approaching to a crowd. The multitude of nooks, rambles, lakes, grottoes, and arbors are almost unoccupied, and your book, your cigarette, and yourself forming a sympathetic trio, with which the cultivated nature around you is admitted into pleasing companionship.

A Street-car Incident.

Yesterday afternoon an incident, which has not yet made its way into any of the newspapers, took place in one of the Sixth avenue cars, and becomes worth mentioning because it illustrates the avidity with which geniality rushes to the rescue of itself and the discomfiture of the churl. The car contained a dozen passengers, all of whom were men, with the exception of one who was a boy. Immediately opposite the boy, who occupied one corner, sat a man whose countenance was a compendium of malignity. He looked as though all the gall and wormwood of existence had flowed through a funnel into the cracks and crannies of his face. Suddenly the boy, whose face was a bright contrast to that of his opposite neighbor, began whistling "Shoo Fly." It has been said that the first Napoleon foamed at the mouth at the sound of church-bells in the country. Premonitory symptoms of such a crisis came over the man I have been describing at the first notes of this popular classic.

"Shut up!" he screamed. "What do you mean? Shut up!" This in a tone of indescribable malignity, and loud enough to be heard by all the passengers. The poor boy, completely abashed, "shut up." But one of the nearest passengers, seeing how matters stood, fixed his eyes upon the man, and, with a firm, even flow of breath, commenced whistling the obnoxious air. The joke seemed to spread. One after one the passengers, fixing their eyes upon the wretched churl, joined in that immortal melody until, when the refrain, "Shoo fly, don't bodder me," came in, the boy who had been rebuked ventured to lift up his voice and whistle to his heart's content, and the car went rattling along the avenue, the atmosphere around it ringing with the whistles of nearly a dozen manly voices. To describe the rage and bewilderment that succeeded each another over the countenance of the victim would be an eminently difficult task. At length, unable to bear it any longer, he jumped up, took the number of the conductor, and swearing he would have him discharged for allowing his car to be filled with public nuisances, plunged off while the vehicle was in full motion. ALI BABA.

—Mississippi cannot borrow a cent in any State in the world. This is said to be due to the Jeff. Davis repudiation.

CITY ITEMS.

COATS OF LIGHT WOOLLEN FABRICS, *made up skeleton,*
of Alpaca, Drap d'Ete, Linen, etc.
VESTS, *of Black and Fancy Cloths and Woollens, made up skeleton,*
of Drap d'Ete, Linen, Marseilles, etc.
PANTS *of light weight, Black and Fancy Cassimeres,*
of Drap d'Ete, Linen, Duck, Drill, etc.
EVERYTHING IN THE WAY OF
SUMMER CLOTHING
SOLD AT
GUARANTEED LOWER PRICES
THAN ELSEWHERE.
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST.

A NEW ADDITION TO OUR NATIONAL BILL OF FARE.—The committee of ladies appointed by the Farmers' Club of the American Institute, among whom was an eminent medical graduate and the wife of the Secretary of the Institute, state in their report that a packet of SEA MOSS FARINE, costing twenty-five cents, will produce, when combined with milk, in due proportion, full sixteen quarts of blanc mange, while a packet of corn starch, maizena or farina, costing sixteen cents, will only produce, with a like quantity of milk, from four to six quarts, thus showing that the new food staple is actually worth, as a means of nourishment, about *one hundred and fifty per cent. more* than heretofore-popular preparations from maize and grain. It is also stated that it has none of the heating properties of ordinary farinaceous food, and is digested and assimilated with wonderful rapidity.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No 28 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

PANIC-STRUCK BEAUTY.—It is a terrible shock to a charming woman—indeed, to any woman—to find that her teeth are "beginning to go." Never will any human being who uses the fragrant Sozodont make that discovery.

ENTERPRISE.—We are informed that the Gloucester Ferry Company, with their usual liberality, are giving their patrons the benefit of a splendid Brass Band in the Gardens every clear afternoon.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, Ten dollars cash.
Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

NEW STYLE PICTURE.—The German Chromos made by A. K. P. Trask, No. 40 N. Eighth street. They must be seen to be admired.

"SPALDING'S GLUE:" no well-regulated family will be without it.

CAPE MAY.—To enjoy the best table, home comforts, and the best bathing, go to the Ocean House.

MARRIED.

BECHER—LENTZ.—June 30, 1870, by Rev. William B. Cullis, Mr. CHARLES K. BECHER to Miss MARY W. LENTZ, both of Philadelphia.

FOUNTAIN—VALENTINE.—On the 7th instant, by the Rev. T. A. Fernley, at the Parsonage, No. 933 Federal street, JAMES H. FOUNTAIN to MARY E. VALENTINE, both of Wilmington, Del.

HARRIS—SANDS.—On Wednesday evening, July 6, 1870, by Rev. J. R. Miller, Pastor of Bethany Presbyterian Church, Mr. ROBERT HARRIS and Miss SARAH J. SANDS, both of this city.

DIED.

FLEU.—On the 7th instant, IDA MABEL, only daughter of Allen L. and Sophia C. Fleu, aged 2 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 604 Thompson street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to South Laurel Hill.

LEAVITT.—On the 7th instant, DARWIN JONES, youngest child of William A. and Carrie H. Leavitt, aged 10 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at No. 2305 Green street, on Sunday, the 10th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M.

MAGARICAL.—On Thursday evening, July 7, ANDREW P. MAGARICAL.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

WISINGER.—On the 6th instant, after a lingering illness, WILLIAM WISINGER, in the 64th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and Crystal Fount Lodge, No. 110, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 2347 Sepviva street, above Sargeant, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

JONES'
ONE-PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET Street.
OUR GARMENTS ARE WELL MADE.
OUR CUTTERS ARE MEN OF TALENT.
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED EVERY PURCHASER.
4 11 mwf5ptf GEO. W. NIEMANN.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA,
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, July 8, 1870.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the city of Philadelphia on Thursday, the 7th day of July, 1870, the annexed bill, entitled "An Ordinance to Create a Loan for a House of Correction," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE
To Create a Loan for a House of Correction.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, for a House of Correction, five hundred thousand dollars, for which interest, not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum, shall be paid half yearly on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned and the interest thereof are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates and from the sum raised by taxation a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued, shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, July 7, 1870, entitled "An ordinance to create a loan for a House of Correction;" and the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 7 8 24t

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Another Indian Pow-wow.

Colonel Parker and Sundry Sioux.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Another Indian Pow-wow at the Capital.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The Indian delegation representing the Sans Arcs, Minneconjours, and Two Kettle Sioux had a council with Commissioner Parker to-day. The council was opened by the Commissioner expressing regrets that all the Indians could not have been here at the time Red Cloud and Spotted Tail were in Washington. He also explained to them that Spotted Tail had, while here, promised to keep peace; and Red Cloud, while making no positive promise, would keep on his reserve.

The general tenor of the Commissioner's remarks was similar to those conveyed to the delegations which have recently been here, asserting the desire of the Government to have them at peace with the whites, and the determination to use properly the appropriations made by Congress for the benefit of the Indians.

Little Swan, responding, said he came right away when he was called here to see his Great Father. He thought that what the Government wanted was good: but said his people all had not hearts like his own, and sometimes would not agree. The usual complaints about whites taking their land and the establishment of railroads in their country were made.

In response to a question from Senator Corbett, who was present, Little Swan said his people would return to their reserve after their summer hunt; and to the question whether they had gone out to hunt or commit depredations, he said, "They did not go out for a war, but I suppose they will war while they are out." He wants three or four stores on the reservation, so they can buy goods cheaper.

Running Bull, Red Feather, and others made speeches, all expressing friendliness for the whites and asking for more traders. They also want presents to take home to their families. They desire to have General Stanley and Major Randall remain among them. Red Feather said he was very poor and wanted to go back well dressed. He wanted wagons, oxen, and cows, and desired the Great Father to take care of the half-breeds among the tribes.

The Commissioner made another speech after the Indians had concluded, saying he was glad to hear they are well-disposed and friendly, and hoped they would so continue and that they would keep their young men friendly and not let them go out to fight. Alluding to traders, he said their agent can appoint as many good traders as he chooses. All the Government desires is that they get good men.

These Indians will start back to their homes to-night, and they will be given presents for their families. They will visit Philadelphia and New York *en route.*

Publication of the Debates of Congress.

The House this afternoon is having an animated discussion on a proposition of Mr. Brooks, of New York, looking to a reform in the reports of the *Congressional Globe,* in which that publication and the Associated Press were severely criticized. The proposition was finally rejected.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

Continued from the Third Edition.

On motion of Mr. Robertson, the General Disability bill, relieving the political disabilities of about 5000 persons, was taken up.

Additional names were proposed for insertion, among others that of A. O. P. Nicholson, of Tennessee, in regard to whom it was objected that he had left his seat in the United States Senate at the breaking out of the war to take part in the Rebellion.

Messrs. Howard, Sumner, and Yates opposed the admission to amnesty of every man who had formerly held office under the Government and left to join the Rebellion, and the name was finally withdrawn.

House.

Continued from the Third Edition.

The House has passed the Deficiency bill and is now considering business reported from the Judiciary Committee, the bill immediately pending being one to regulate the mode of determining the ratification of constitutional amendments.

AUCTION SALES.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Valuable Schooner, known as the "M. A. McGahan." On Tuesday, July 19, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, a one-sixteenth interest in the valuable schooner known as the "M. A. McGahan," 101 feet long, 27 feet in breadth, and 8 feet 4 inches deep; carries 280 tons of coal, and is in complete sailing order. Cost $20,250. May be examined at Pier No. 15, Port Richmond.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
7 8 9 16 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story Frame Dwelling, No. 519 Hurst street, between Lombard and South and Fifth and Sixth streets, with a three-story Brick Dwelling in the rear. On Tuesday, July 19, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those messuages and the lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the east side of Hurst street, between Lombard and South streets, No. 519; containing in front on Hurst street 12 feet, and extending in depth 88 feet to a 10 feet wide alley. The improvements are a three-story frame dwelling fronting on Hurst street, and a three-story brick dwelling in the rear.

Subject to an irredeemable yearly ground rent of $12, Spanish silver milled.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
7 8 16 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—2 Three-story Brick Dwellings, Nos. 806 and 808 Catharine street, west of Eighth street. On Tuesday, July 26, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those 2 three-story brick messuages, with one-story kitchens and lots of ground, situate on the south side of Catharine street, west of Eighth street, Nos. 806 and 808; containing in front 11 feet, and extending in depth 36 feet. Each subject to a yearly ground rent of $33.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
7 8 16 23 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Business Stand. Three-story brick store and dwelling, No. 1306 Poplar street, west of Thirteenth street. On Tuesday, July 19, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick store and dwelling and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Poplar street, west of Thirteenth, No. 1306; containing in front on Poplar street 18 feet, and extending in depth 100 feet. Clear of all incumbrance. Possession February next. Terms cash.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
7 8 16 No. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story brick dwelling, No. 918 North Thirteenth street, above Poplar. On Tuesday, July 19, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick dwelling and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Thirteenth street, north of Poplar, No. 918; containing in front on Thirteenth street 16 feet, and extending in depth 74 feet 8¾ inches to a 3 feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. Subject to a yearly ground-rent of $42.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
7 8 16 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—ESTATE OF JACOB Holahan, deceased.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers. Well-secured Ground-Rent, $48 a year. On Tuesday, July 19, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange all that well-secured ground-rent of $48 a year, lawful money, clear of taxes, payable 1st January and July, issuing out of all that lot of ground situate on the south side of Burton street, 70 feet west of Sixteenth street; containing in front on Burton street 16 feet, and extending in depth 42 feet to a 3-feet-wide alley.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
7 8 16 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ATLANTIC CITY.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN.
Reduction of Twenty Per Cent. in the Price of Board.
Music under the direction of Professor M. F. Aledo.
Terms, $20 per week.
Persons desiring to engage rooms will address
BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,
No. 827 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.
26 thstulm 6 26 dlm 7 26 thstulm

SURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. is now open for the season. Besides the advantage of location this house enjoys, and the fine bathing contiguous to it, a railroad has been constructed since last season to convey guests from the hotel to the beach. The house has been overhauled and refitted throughout, and no pains will be spared to make it, in every particular,
A FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT.
6 11 2m J. FREAS, Proprietor.

WHITE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., having changed hands, and been refitted and newly furnished throughout, is now open for the reception of guests.
Terms, $15 and $18 per week.
6 11 1m B. COFFIN, Proprietor.

AMERICAN HOUSE
ATLANTIC CITY (near the Depot.)
The bar will be furnished with the choicest Liquors and Cigars, and the table with all the delicacies of the season. Visitors are invited to call and see for themselves. Branch of Rivell's Oyster Bay, Philadelphia.
6 11 1m JACOB RIVELL, THOMAS GREENWELL, } Proprietors.

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., situated but a few rods from the Beach, is open for the season. The hotel since last season has been thoroughly refitted and renovated and many modern improvements added.
Fine Stabling for Horses on the premises.
Rates of Board greatly reduced since last season.
6 11 1m GEORGE W. HINCKLE, Proprietor.

LIGHTHOUSE COTTAGE,
Located between United States Hotel and the beach,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
BOARD REDUCED.
Open from June 1 to October 1.
6-1-2m JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.

OCEAN HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., new and handsomely furnished throughout and situated very near the beach, is open for the season The table will be supplied with the best the market affords, and the house will be found first-class in every respect. Fine stabling for horses. No bar.
G. W. HINCKLE & CO., Proprietors,
6 11 1m E. F. BLAIR, Superintendent.

THE WILSON COTTAGE,
ATLANTIC CITY.
A new and well-furnished Boarding-house on NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, near the Depot.
Terms to suit.
7 6 1m* ROBERT L. FUREY, Proprietor.

TREMONT HOUSE, CORNER OF PACIFIC and VIRGINIA Avenues, Atlantic City, N. J. This new and delightfully located Hotel is now open for the reception of guests. It is neatly furnished throughout, and will be found one of the pleasantest stopping places on the Island.
6 11 1m H BLOOD, Proprietor.

BEACH COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY.—NOW open. A first-class Family Boarding House, MICHIGAN Avenue, near the Beach. NO BAR. Terms to suit all. Apply to J. B. DOYLE, Proprietor, or E. F. PARROTT, No. 35 N. EIGHTH Street, corner of Filbert. 7 1 1m

THE OLD INLET HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, is now open for the reception of guests. This is one of the most pleasantly located houses on the Beach, and the Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., will be found of the most superior character.
JOHN METZ,
6 11 1m Proprietor.

DENNIS COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (MICHIGAN AVENUE). Enlarged to double its former capacity, is now open for the reception of guests.
JOSEPH H. BORTON,
6 11 1m Proprietor.

NEPTUNE COTTAGE (LATE MANN'S COTTAGE), PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, first house below the Mansion House, Atlantic City, is NOW OPEN to receive Guests. All old friends heartily welcome, and new ones also.
MRS. JOHN SMICK,
6 11 2m Proprietress.

MACY HOUSE, MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, Atlantic City, is open the entire year. Situated near the best bathing. Has large airy rooms, with spring beds. Terms $15 per week.
6 25 6w GEORGE H. MACY, Proprietor.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., opposite the Surf House,
IS NOW OPEN.
Terms to suit the times.
6 11 1m EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

THE SCHAUFLER HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. The best location on the island, with an A No. 1 table, and the best attention paid to its guests. Eighty fine sleeping chambers, with beds, etc., unsurpassed.
6 11 1m ALOIS SCHAUFLER, Proprietor.

THE VINCENT HOUSE, PACIFIC AVEnue, nearly opposite the Chester County House, ATLANTIC CITY, is now open. Accommodations and Bathing not surpassed anywhere on the Island. NO BAR. 6 11 1m

KENTUCKY HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
is now open for the reception of visitors.
MRS. M. QUIGLEY,
6 11 1m Proprietress.

THE SEASIDE HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is NOW OPEN for the reception of guests, one square from railroad to the beach.
6 11 1m EVANS & HAINES, Proprietors.

CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
J. KEIM,
6 11 1m Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is NOW OPEN for the reception of guests.
6 11 6w LAWLOR & TRILLY, Proprietors.

TOMPKINS & SON, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—French confectionery, ice cream, and fine cakes, wholesale and retail, ATLANTIC Street, opposite United States Hotel. 6 11 1m

TAMMANY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., delightfully located on NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, is NOW OPEN.
ELIAS CLEAVER,
6 11 1m Proprietor.

WEST PHILADELPHIA HOUSE,
ATLANTIC AVENUE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
6 11 1m JAMES M. URIAN, Proprietor.

EUREKA COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. ATLANTIC and VIRGINIA Avenues, will be open June 25, for the reception of visitors. T. F. WATSON, R. H. WATSON (late of Evard House). 6 11 1m

SANK HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the season.
Terms $12 per week or $2 per day.
6 11 1m LEWIS REPP, Proprietor.

REED HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, NEXT door to United States Hotel. Terms $12 to $15 per week.
CHARLES SOUDER, M. D.,
6 11 1m Proprietor.

THE BYE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests. For rooms, apply to Mrs. DEVINE, No. 1323 SPRUCE Street, Phila., or at the Bye House. 6 11 1m

MAGNOLIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, now open. For particulars apply Nos. 1429 and 1431 CHESNUT Street.
6 11 1m M. B. FIELD.

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open. Railroad from the house to the beach.
ELISHA ROBERTS,
6 11 3m Proprietor.

THE ALHAMBRA,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the season.
6 11 1m R. B. LEEDS, Proprietor.

STAR HOTEL, OPPOSITE THE U.S. HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the season
6 11 1m MRS. CULLION, Proprietress.

MONROE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., ATLANTIC Avenue, first block above United States Hotel. Terms moderate.
6 11 1m WILLIAM MONROE, Proprietor

THE CLARENDON HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, is NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
JOSEPH JONES, Proprietor.
S. B. MORSE Superintendent. 6 11 1m

MEDICAL.

DR. VAN DYKE'S TONIC AND PURIFYING BITTERS is everywhere acknowledged to stand unequalled and unrivalled as a Tonic and Purifying Remedy. It is the only remedy in the world that will positively and permanently cure Dyspepsia. It is a pure Tonic, composed of the concentrated juices of certain medicinal herbs, plants and roots. It is prepared with a true knowledge and conception of the requirements of the human system. Sold by all druggists. Sole proprietor,
JAMES M. VAN KYKE, M. D.,
6 25 12mrp No. 1036 RACE Street.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CAPE MAY.

STOCKTON HOTEL,
CAPE MAY, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.
Music under the direction of Professor CHARLES R. DODWORTH.
Terms, $4 50 per day, or $28 per week.
CHARLES DUFFY, Proprietor,
6 23tJ15 Formerly of the Continental Hotel, Phila.

THE PHILADELPHIA HOUSE,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN.
The house been greatly enlarged and improved, and offers superior inducements to those seeking a quiet and pleasant home by the sea-side at a moderate price.
Address, E. GRIFFITHS, No. 1004 CHESNUT Street, or Cape May 6 16 2m

UNITED STATES HOTEL, FORMERLY Sherman House, Cape Island. The undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has taken the above hotel, and will keep a plain, comfortable house, a good table, and the best wines and liquors that he can procure. Price of board, $17.50 per week. The house is now open for visitors.
6 27 1m JERE McKIBBIN, Agt.

OCEAN HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—THE BEST table on Cape Island. Numerous home-like comforts, location within fifty yards of the best bathing on the beach, are the principal advantages possessed by this first-class family hotel. No bar on the premises.
LYCETTE & SAWYER,
6 30 1m* Proprietors.

CAPE ISLAND.—WILLIAM MASON HAS consolidated the Continental with the favorite MERCHANTS' HOTEL, joining both houses together, and extending the portico the whole length of the building. The hotel has been renovated throughout, and the Sleeping Apartments supplied with fine Spring Mattresses. Now open. Terms reasonable. 6 16 1m

BRYANT HOUSE, DECATUR STREET, near the Beach, Cape May, N. J., is NOW OPEN for the season. House entirely new; newly furnished throughout, and has a full Ocean view. Accommodations for 100 guests. NO BAR.
J. L. BRYANT,
6 18 1m Proprietor.

TREMONT HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This House is now open for the reception of guests. Rooms can be engaged at No. 1903 MOUNT VERNON Street, until July 1.
6 16 2m MRS. E. PARKINSON JONES.

McMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL,
CAPE MAY, N. J.
The new Atlantic is now open.
5 25 wim 3m JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor.

FRIENDS' COTTAGE, CAPE MAY CITY, N. J., FRONT Street, south of Congress Hall Lawn, and near the Ocean, is now open for the reception of guests. [6 16 1m] A. P. COOK, Proprietor.

S. W. CLOUD'S COTTAGE FOR BOARDERS, FRANKLIN, opposite Hughes street, Cape Island. 7 8 1m*

CRESSE COTTAGE, No. 31 FRANKLIN ST., Cape May, N. J. MRS. BAYLISS, Proprietress

EXCURSIONS.

FOR CAPE MAY.

On and after THURSDAY, June 30, the steamer ARROWSMITH will leave ARCH STREET WHARF for CAPE MAY on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 9 A. M.

Returning, will leave CAPE MAY on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 8 A. M., stopping each way at Chester and New Castle.

Fare, $2·25, including carriage hire.
Servants, $1·50, " " "
Children, $1·25, " " "

Horses, carriages, and freight taken at reasonable rates.

The ARROWSMITH is a fine, commodious steamer, and is fitted with every requisite for the safety and comfort of passengers.
GEO. H. HUDDELL,
C. TAGGART,
6 29 10t mwftf No. 52 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

DAILY FIRST-CLASS EXCURSIONS to those cool, delightful, and shady GARDENS at GLOUCESTER POINT. Always a breeze blowing. Take or send the family. Steamers with every accommodation. (Ice water, etc.) Leave SOUTH Street every few minutes. 6 30 1m 4p

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE LAGER BEER BREWERY, on FIFTH Street. This property is situated between Adams and Monroe streets, Wilmington, Delaware. The building is large and was erected for a brewery. The vaults are cut out of the solid rock. There is a good steam engine, with boilers; also tanks, vats, mills, etc. The lot is 173 feet on Monroe street, and 130 feet on Fifth. There is a garden 60 feet by 130 feet. This is a most desirable property. An excellent trade can be done in Wilmington and through Delaware and Maryland. The purchaser can have his own time for payment. Very little cash is required. An enterprising, skilful brewer can make a fortune in a short time. The brewery is supplied by the City Water Works with water from the Brandywine. This water is celebrated for its excellent qualities in the manufacture of ale and lager beer. There are at least forty beer saloons in the city of Wilmington. There is direct communication by railroad with Philadelphia, Baltimore, Reading, Lancaster, Kennett Square, West Chester, and with all the towns on the Peninsula, and by steamboat as well as rail with Philadelphia and New York. Wilmington possesses peculiar facilities for manufactures of all kinds, and this brewery offers a rare chance for a man with a small capital.

Apply to A. H. GRIMSHAW, Real Estate Agent, Nos. 2 and 4 West THIRD Street, Wilmington, Del.; or to M. THOMAS & SONS, Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia. 7 5 10t

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF COUNTRY SEAT, MILLS, AND FARMS.

No. 1. A large Merchant Mill, with seven run of burrs, 150 horse-power; 70 acres of land, six Tenant Houses, and all other fixtures complete. Price, $35,000.

No. 2. A Grist and Saw-mill, 125 horse-power; 22 acres of land, suitable for cotton, woollen, or paper manufacture; Dwelling House, and all the usual outbuildings. $12,000.

No. 3. A Farm of 275 acres, with beautiful Country Seat, Farm House three Tenant Houses, Barn, Milking Shed, Carriage-house, Henery, Ice-house, Grapery, and Gas-house, and all other fixtures suitable for a country residence and grazing or dairy farm. There is on this tract a Grist and Saw-mill, with a fall of 35 feet. Price, $200 per acre.

These properties adjoin, and are situated on the bank of the Brandywine at Chadd's Ford, on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad, about 25 miles from Philadelphia. This is classic ground, being the site of the Brandywine battle in 1777.

No. 3 is the handsomest Country Seat to be found in the beautiful section of country where it is located.

For particulars address
WALTER HIBBARD,
West Chester,
6 3 f12t* Chester county, Pa.

TO RENT.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 722 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address
THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, with all the modern conveniences, on LOCUST avenue, near Willow avenue, Germantown. Three minutes walk from Church lane station. Immediate possession. Apply to SCOTT & DAY, No. 38 North THIRD Street. 7 1 6t.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY DWELLING, with back buildings, situated in
CONGRESS Street, No. 131,
between Front and Second,
with all the modern improvements.
Apply to AARON HURLEY,
6 15 No. 269 S. SEVENTH Street.

PATENTS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1870.

On the petition of CYRUS CHAMBERS, Jr., of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 7th day of October, 1856, for an improvement in Machine for Folding Paper, it is ordered that the testimony in the case be closed on the 6th day of September next, that the time for filing arguments and the Examiner's report be limited to the 16th day of September next, and that said petition be heard on the 21st day of September next.

Any person may oppose this extension.
SAMUEL S. FISHER,
7 8 f3t Commissioner of Patents.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS ON THE LINE OF PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.
MAY 20, 1870.
MANSION HOUSE, MT. CARBON,
Mr. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill county.
MANSION HOUSE,
W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.
MOUNT CARMEL HOUSE,
Charles Culp, Mount Carmel P. O., Northumberland co
WHITE HOUSE,
F. Mayer, Reading P. O., Berks county.
ANDALUSIA HALL,
Henry Weaver, Reading P. O., Berks county.
CENTRAL AVENUE HALL,
G. D. Dav Reading P. O., Berks county.
SPRING MILL HEIGHTS,
Jacob H. Breisch, Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery co.
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY,
L. M. Koon Boyertown P. O., Berks county.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
George F. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, LEBANON COUNTY,
Wm. Lerch, Pine Grove P. O., Schuylkill county.
EPHRATA SPRINGS,
John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.
PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL,
Davis Longaker, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery co.
PROSPECT TERRACE,
Dr. James Palmer, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery co
DOUTY HOUSE,
George S. Burr, Shamokin, Northumberland county.

Excursion Tickets will be sold at Philadelphia to and from above points at reduced rates, good for same day issued, and on Saturdays good until the following Monday. 5 25 2m

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
NATIONAL CAMP MEETING AT OAKINGTON, MD.,
Commencing TUESDAY, July 12, 1870, and continuing ten days.

Trains for Camp Ground will leave Philadelphia (Sunday excepted) at 8·20 and 11·45 A. M. and and 11·30 P. M.

Round trip tickets at reduced rates can be purchased at No. 828 CHESNUT Street, or at Depot, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue.
7 7 12t H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

ATLANTIC HOUSE,
Newport, Rhode Island.
BOARD REDUCED.
This Hotel will be opened MAY 30, at $3·50 per day for transient boarders.
Families may make special arrangements by the week or season.
WM. W. HAZARD,
4 11 mf4p PROPRIETOR.

BENTZ HOUSE,
Nos. 17 and 19 EAST MAIN STREET,
CARLISLE, PENNA.
The attention of the travelling community, and persons seeking a quiet summer resort, are called to this first-class Hotel, new and handsomely furnished throughout, with all the modern conveniences.
Terms for summer boarders $6 to $10 per week.
6 1 2m GEORGE Z. BENTZ, Proprietor.

LAKE GEORGE—LAKE HOUSE, CALDWELL, N. Y.—Best of accommodations for families and gentlemen.
Board per day, $3·50; from June 1 to July 1, $14 per week; for the season, $14 to $17·50, according to room; for the months of July and August, $17·50; August, $21.
Open from June 1 to October 20. Address
6 6 2m H. J. ROCKWELL.

CHITTENANGO.
WHITE SULPHER SPRINGS,
Madison county, N. Y.
First-class Hotel, with every requisite.
Drawing-room and sleeping-cars from New York city, via Hudson River Railroad at 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., without change. Send for circular. 6 6 2m

BEESLEY'S POINT HOTEL, CAPE MAY CO., N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors
W. D. WOOD,
6 30 1m* Proprietor.

TO SUMMER TOURISTS.

LEHIGH COAL & NAV. CO.'S RAILROADS.
PLEASURE TRAVELLERS
For the Valleys of WYOMING and LEHIGH, for the CATAWISSA RAILROAD, and for the SWITCH-BACK RAILROAD, celebrated for its magnificent views, should take the
9·45 A. M. EXPRESS TRAIN from the NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT,
Corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Sts., Philada.,

Or by taking the 3·20 P. M. train from the same depot, can go to Mauch Chunk, remain there over night, pass over the SWITCH-BACK in the morning, and continue their journey that afternoon.

Those wishing to visit MAUCH CHUNK and the SWITCH-BACK, can take the 9·45 A. M. train, and return to Philadelphia the same evening.

Large and well-kept Hotels at Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

Passengers to Williamsport by the 9·45 train reach there in nearly two hours shorter time than by any other route.

Be sure to call for your tickets over the LEHIGH AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD, and see that you get them over that road.

Tickets for sale at No. 811 Chesnut street, No. 105 South Fifth street, and at North Pennsylvania Railroad Depot.
E. K. HYNDMAN,
Master of Transportation.
JAMES A. DINKEY,
7 8 1mrp General Ticket Agent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
NEW AND ATTRACTIVE ROUTE
FOR
SUMMER TOURISTS
TO
Northern Pennsylvania, Interior New York, Buffalo, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Watkins' Glen, the Great Lakes, and the West.
Also to Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Schooley's Mountain, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, and all points in the Lehigh, Wyoming and Susquehanna Valleys.
Novelty, Comfort, Speed and Fine Scenery are the attractions of this route.

The attention of Summer Tourists is asked to this new and attractive route, passing through the varied scenery of the Lehigh, Wyoming and Susquehanna Valleys, offering Comfortable Cars, Excellent Hotels and Rapid Transit to the numerous points of interest named above.

FIVE DAILY THROUGH TRAINS
At 7·35 A. M., 9·45 A. M., 1·45 P. M., 3·20 P. M. and 5·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted),
FROM PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER STATION,
Corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.

Tickets for BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS and the WEST may be obtained at Office, No. 811 CHESNUT Street.
ELLIS CLARK, General Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at MANN'S NORTH PENNSYLVANIA BAGGAGE EXPRESS OFFICE, No. 105 South FIFTH Street. 7 1 1m

REFRIGERATORS.

SAVERY'S PATENT
COMBINED DINING-ROOM
WATER-COOLER AND REFRIGERATOR.
It being made of cast-iron, porcelain lined, in walnut cases, does not impart unpleasant taste or smell to provisions, fruit, etc. Please call and examine.
JACOB F. HAND, JR., Retail Depot,
5 9 mwf3mrp No. 620 MARKET Street.

CASTELLAR ON SLAVERY.

The Debate in the Spanish Cortes on the Abolition of the "Peculiar Institution"—Senor Castellar's Great Speech in Behalf of Human Rights.

In session of the Spanish Cortes Constituyentes, on June 20, 1870, the discussion being upon the question of the abolition of slavery, Senor Castellar made a speech which created a profound impression throughout Europe, as noticed in our cable despatches at the time. He said:—

Senores Deputies:—Either I do not understand the law which is being discussed, or it proposes the gradual abolition of slavery. My amendment proposes immediate abolition. Those who formerly sustained slavery now support gradual abolition. As for us, we have always sustained the contrary, immediate abolition. I will now prove by reason, by historical records, by statistics, that my idea is the only one promising salvation, and that the idea of the committee and of the government has within it the germs of great and fearful catastrophes.

I desire to avoid a great calamity—the ruin of our national honor. If you would have nations prosper, shine, increase, think, and labor gloriously, infuse into them an idea of progress. All people who have obeyed great ideas have been elevated to riches and glory. Every nation which has obeyed effete ideas has been ruined, and has lost its influence over the human conscience. I come, then, to ask that the Spanish nation shall elevate itself on the high plane of social principles, which are the secret of all prosperity and grandeur. We astonished the world at the beginning of the revolution of September. We did so because upon waking up to modern life philosophical theories were disconcerted, as well as those of a social and political character, founded, as they all were, upon the supposition of our irremediable decadence.

For this reason our resurrection surprised the world. All hoped that we would give the first example of a transformation due to the intelligence and to the force of a people abandoned to itself. We ought to give the example not only to Europe, but likewise to America. We shall always be an American power. Historic deeds, however extraordinary they may have been, run back through many ages, and Spaniards cannot by their arms, nor can Americans by their ingratitude, obliterate from memory the fact of the discovery of America, which is our work. America, notwithstanding her independence, an act logical and natural, will ever continue to be the delight of our spirit. And when the Americans (Spanish) shall seek, with a view to checking the greedy impulse of the Saxon race, to establish a great confederacy, made up of different confederacies, in order to invoke the fundamental unity of their origin, they will be compelled to recur to the language which we speak, and the blood which courses our veins. But more: To attain this end it is necessary for us to hold in these American lands what is ours—a policy truly democratic.

The revolution of September was an auspicious moment for the initiation of this policy. Providence favored us. After many useless attempts, the submarine cable, giving a sort of spine to our planet, passed and transmitted from one continent to the other its respective ideas, its respective sentiments. How better could we have used this marvel of industry than by its metallic fibres to have transmitted in the sparks of the lightning itself the abolition of colonial regime for the whites and the abolition of the servile regime for the negroes? We did not do so; and some day or other we shall repent of it, however sad and useless that may then be. And still it is said from the Conservative benches that we must await representatives from Cuba. I do not understand how this is demanded by those who have held our Antilla subject to exceptional rules. You submitted Cuba to a military despotism. Our kings, who were constitutional here, were over there absolutists; our ministers, who were responsible here, over there were arbitrary. You held the press under censure and its opinions under gag. You disposed of the rights of the people without hearing them, and of their tribunes without consulting them. The land of liberty stopped with the Canaries, and when the new Spanish world commenced, then began the dominion of absolutism which no people can endure without great political suffering. Never did you recognize the right of the colonies to be represented here, and when we asked that there should be received the most unfortunate of them all, you proclaimed our incompetency, and asked that the whites should come here to decide the fate of the negroes; that the masters should come to decide the lot of the slaves, ah! of the slaves, free without them and without us; free in spite of them and of us; free against them and against us; free by reason of their being children of God, by the sovereignty of nature, because of their being members of the human family. And every power which fails to recognize these primordial rights, whatever may be the law, or whatever convenience may dictate, commits assassination upon the human conscience, an assassination upon the soul—a crime which celestial rage punishes, and which damns itself with an everlasting infamy in the hell of history. (Applause.)

The question as to whether or not negroes are property shall not delay my argument. I have never believed such an absurdity. This law, judged by the light of my principles, cannot be approved. These *emancipados*, who live under a transmissible patron for many years, will be oppressed and driven about upon the earth. These old men and women, who will only become free when they shall become useless, remind me of those serfs whom the ancients consecrated to Esculapius, leaving them to die on an island in the Tiber. This law will emancipate the negroes in fifty years. Gradual epochs in the matter of abolition are horrible; they engender all the servile wars, the most bloody of all wars. It has been attempted a thousand times, and has always failed. The slave has a foretaste of his liberty, and struggles against his irons. The master knows that he is going to lose his slave, and so squeezes out the last drops of his sweat upon the field. When emancipation comes, that which is given up to freedom is a dead body. No; the interest of the master, who desires to preserve his property, and the rights of the slave who desires to be free, cannot be served at one and the same time. That is impossible.

The two difficulties in the way of the abolition of slavery are:—First, the disrepute into which labor falls; and, second, the disproportion between the slave and free population.

In the English colonies this disproportion was alarming. In them there was not a free laborer. This did not stop the English, for they abolished slavery. We ourselves have in our Antilles a much greater free than slave population. In Porto Rico there are 42,000 slaves and 350,000 freemen. In Cuba there are 700,000 freemen and 300,000 slaves. The negro race will be thankful for freedom, and, far from raising the banner of insurrection, it will cover you with benedictions. And what I say of the population I repeat as to labor. It is not possible that labor should fall into disrepute where there are so many free laborers. In Cuba 300,000 negroes are forced to labor by the side of 300,000 voluntary laborers. Were this not so, the public wealth would disprove it. A statistician of Puerto Principe demonstrates that slavery has been in the descending and wealth has been in the ascending scale. For the year 1860 her mercantile transactions reached the amount of $13,000,000, whereas years before they were not larger than $7,000,000 per annum. The lesser fruits, which require but little labor or land, make up nine-tenths of the riches of the whole island. In reacting times, commissioners from Cuba and Porto Rico come here. The commissioners of Cuba asked for abolition in twelve years, but those from Porto Rico asked that it should be granted at once, with or without indemnity. These men deserved to be placed upon an equality with those who, in 1769, renamed their privileges and proclaimed the rights of all. Go with me over contemporary history, and you will find nowhere gradual abolition. It was in the second year of the French Republic. A negro, a slave, had come up from the bottom of his slave den to the Convention—to a perception of the height of the human conscience. He asked liberty for his race, and the Assembly vacillated, as all those political organizations which pass the dividing lines of great social hemispheres. But many great orators spoke, and among them Danton, who was the thought and energy of the revolution. The Assembly, moved at last by great thoughts, voted unanimously the abolition of servitude. A cry of joy arose from all parts, as if the human race would palpitate with pleasure at freeing the conscience from such a gloomy weight of anxious thought. The negroes who were at Paris entered the building, scattered along the benches, and, with tears in their eyes, embraced their redeemers. These tears shed by the liberated serfs were sufficient to efface from the human memory all the blood spilt by the convention in its delirium, and in the sottishness of its ideas.

To estimate properly gradual reforms, no race has a greater aptitude than the Saxon. In England seldom does one man initiate and achieve a reform. Some begin the work, others propagate the idea, and others put it in practice. Electoral reform, Catholic Emancipation, the corn laws—all this was effected gradually in England; but not so the abolition of slavery. The effort was made, but it required thirty years of Titanic labor to abolish the slave trade. In 1832 the project for immediate abolition was presented to and adopted by the two houses. England had spent $400,000,000 to redeem her negroes. Never will the human conscience sufficiently thank her, nor will history applaud her as much as it ought.

But there is another example which shows how impossible is gradual abolition. This example serves as a veritable humanitarian and religious *epopee*. America had been born in order that it should be the Paradise of man free, of man regenerate; yet it was there that slavery budded. The evil was so great that it touched the United States of North America, and so intense was it that it profaned even the bosom of the republic. Not all of it, however, fell into the accursed den. Jefferson traced the line where the black line of slavery should be broken. But the slave party had so grown that they were on the eve of passing that line. Then a navigator of the Mississippi and the Ohio, a Senator from the Great West, went up to the Capitol at Washington, and when the slave-owners gave utterance to their loudest defiance, he broke the chains of 3,000,000 of men; and that nothing might be wanting to his glory, not even martyrdom itself, he died, as did Socrates, as Christ, as all Redeemers, at the foot of his work, over which forever humanity will shed its tears and God His blessings. (Applause.)

I know that many in this chamber believe that such grand things are exclusively the property of the Saxon race; but our own, likewise, has performed them. Look at the examples of the American republics. Bolivia abolished slavery in 1826; Peru, Guatemala, Montevideo in 1828; Mexico in 1829; New Granada in 1849; Venezuela in 1853. The President of that republic, Monagas, began by supporting gradual abolition, but ended by declaring immediate abolition. The new French republic triumphed on the 24th of February, 1848. On the 7th of March it called together the commission charged with the abolition of slavery. The greater part of French mercantile cities protested; the owners of the slaves protested; but the reform was brought about with an energy and a grandeur of spirit which are so much to be the more admired as the poverty of our spirit is made plainer. During all the reign of Louis Philippe the owners were opposed to reform. They did not desire it under operation of law, but they found it under the revolution. They asked for preparation, and did not find it; for time, and could not get it; previous indemnity, but it was later coming; they disdained to receive $300 each for their slaves, and had to content themselves with $100. One day they arose doubting whether a slave was a human being, and before the sun had set saw him elevated to the dignity of a citizen. What glory for the French revolutionists of February! What shame for the Spanish revolutionists of September! The French colonies, emancipated, are free, rich, and happy.

It is said:—But how much richer is our island of Cuba! Ah! but what crimes follow in the wake of slavery! With this infamy existing there can be no justice. When the Regent of the Kingdom ceased to be Captain-General, the free negroes—not so much by that fact but by the law—were again reduced to servitude. What tribunals of justice! General Pezuela, during his short administration, captured 4000 contraband negroes landed from slave-ships. Lord Aberdeen said on a certain occasion that, notwithstanding 2000 negroes had been captured in a term of years, thousands had gone in the meantime upon the sugar estates. Lord Russell calculated the number of such as entered the island every year at a large figure. Rich and beautiful Cuba, thy plains are as a flower-garden; there is not within thy borders a poisonous reptile, and there float upon thy breezes choirs of birds which lift up an eternal symphony to the heavens, enamelled as they are by a magic light. But if now there fall upon these plains torrents of blood, these torrents have been engendered by the evaporations of the drops which the lash of the white man has torn from the skin of the negroes. Thus, when I see on one and the other hand the cruelty of this war—a cruelty which I equally condemn in both parties—I think we are paying the just expiation of our national wrong, the crimes engendered by slavery.

The parties who make up this Chamber cannot repel my idea. The Conservative party represents stability, and a society cannot be stable when given over to the torments of a servile civil war, the irremediable consequence of a gradual abolition. The Progresista party, which never was abashed by kingly prestige, nor before the privileges of the slave-trader, cannot do so. The Democratic party derives its doctrine from the innate rights of man, and cannot make an exception against the negro in the universal application of rights. The Republicans unite the days of the republic to those most auspicious days when the slave shall be made free. Modern slavery is more horrible than ancient slavery. The old slavery had for its origin war, but modern slavery had for its origin the slave trade. Ancient slavery was founded in some metaphysical principle. Aristotle thought the family was a triangle, and on the sides were ranged parents, the children and the slaves. It is certain that many of these exercised duties in their natures noble, they exerted a powerful influence, and counted among them illustrious names. In modern slavery no Terence is to be found, no Epictetus. Modern slavery is brutal. Man in that condition is reduced to a mere labor machine.

And yet it is said we thus speak because we own no slaves. We neither have them, nor do we desire to have them. We have been slaves; we have ourselves suffered. Plebeians in the persons of our ancestors have been bought and sold, and martyrized or put to death under the vile yoke of slavery. Agree, Senores Deputies, to this, and be just. Agree to break the chains from the slaves, your brothers, and you will have put the capstone to our age, which will be then the grandest of all if it shall prove to be the age of the final and definite redemption of all the slaves. I have said.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1870

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11 5 No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—
COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼.
SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
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United States Builders' Mill,
FIFTEENTH Street below Market.
ESLER & BROTHER,
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Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail Balusters and Newel Posts.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

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R. R. THOMAS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
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HOVER'S
Celebrated Patent Sofa Bedstead

Is now being made and sold in large numbers both in France and England. Can be had only at the manufactory. This piece of furniture is in the form of a handsome PARLOR SOFA, yet in one minute, without unscrewing or detaching in any way, it can be extended into a beautiful FRENCH BEDSTEAD, with Spring Hair Mattress complete. It has the convenience of a Bureau for holding, is easily managed, and it is impossible for it to get out of order. This Sofa Bedstead requires no props, hinges, feet, or ropes to support it when extended, as all other sofa beds and lounges have, which are all very unsafe and liable to get out of repair, but the Bedstead is formed by simply turning out the ends or closing them when the Sofa is wanted. The price is about the same as a lounge. An examination of this novel invention is solicited.

H. F. HOVER,
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FIRST-CLASS
FURNITURE WAREROOMS
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EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,
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FURNITURE
Selling at Cost,
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ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17 No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

FINANCIAL.

LEHIGH CONVERTIBLE
Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Loan,
Free from all Taxes.

We offer for sale $1,750,000 of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's new First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, free from all taxes, interest due March and September, at

NINETY (90)

And interest in currency added to date of purchase.

These bonds are of a mortgage loan of $2,000,000, dated October 6, 1869. They have twenty-five (25) years to run, and are convertible into stock at par until 1879. Principal and interest payable in gold.

They are secured by a first mortgage on 5600 acres of coal lands in the Wyoming Valley, near Wilkesbarre, at present producing at the rate of 200,000 tons of coal per annum, with works in progress which contemplate a large increase at an early period, and also upon valuable Real Estate in this city.

A sinking fund of ten cents per ton upon all coal taken from the mines for five years, and of fifteen cents per ton thereafter, is established, and The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, the Trustees under the mortgage, collect these sums and invest them in these Bonds, agreeably to the provisions of the Trust.

For full particulars copies of the mortgage, etc., apply to
C. & H. BORIE,
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GOLD
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Bought at Best Rates.
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At Closest Market Rates,
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Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 2 45

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BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city.
Direct telegraph communication from Philadelphia house to New York. 1 2

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DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.
Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26

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ART EXHIBITION.

ON FREE EXHIBITION,
AT CHARLES F. HASELTINES ART GALLERY
No. 1125 CHESNUT Street, Braun's famous Autotypes (of Paris), comprising Paintings, Drawings, Frescoes, Statuary of the galleries of Paris, Vienna, Florence, Rome, Milan, Basle, Saxe-Weimar, etc., etc., amounting to 6000 diverse subjects. Also, 800 diverse views of European scenery and antiquities.
Particular attention is called to "Moses," by Michel Angelo, as never before exhibited; the new series of Paintings by Carlo Dolci, Carloni, Salvi, Guido Reni, etc.; the whole collection of Rousseau's Landscapes; and the Rembrandt Collection of the Gallery of Cassel. 11 1rp

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT.
First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad Company,
At 85 and Accrued Interest
Clear of all Taxes.
INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.
Persons wishing to make investments are invited to examine the merits of these BONDS.
Pamphlets supplied and full information given by
Sterling & Wildman,
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
No. 110 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
4 12 tf PHILADELPHIA.
Government Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange for the above at best market rates.

Wilmington and Reading
RAILROAD
Seven Per Cent. Bonds.
FREE OF TAXES.
We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company
AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of
$1000s, $500s, and 100s.
The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.
The receipts of the Company on the one-half of the Road now being operated from Coatesville to Wilmington are about TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS per month, which will be more than DOUBLED with the opening of the other half, over which the large Coal Trade of the Road must come.
Only SIX MILES are now required to complete the Road to Birdsboro, which will be finished by the middle of the month.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
5 5 PHILADELPHIA.

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BANKERS
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Dealers in Government Securities.
Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
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GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.
RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.
Pamphlets and full information given at our office,
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COUPONS.
THE COUPONS OF THE
Second Mortgage Bonds
OF
Wilmington and Reading R.R. Co.,
Due July 1,
Will be paid on presentation at the Banking House of
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
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7 2 tf WM. S. HILLES, Treasurer.

WATER PURIFIERS.
FARSON'S
New Patent Water Filter and Purifier
Will effectually cleanse from all IMPURITIES, and remove all foul taste or smell from water passed through it.
In operation and for sale at the MANUFACTORY, No. 220 DOCK Street, and sold by House-furnishing Stores generally. 5 21 tf

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
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No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
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FINANCIAL.

A DESIRABLE
Safe Home Investment.
THE
Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company
Offer $1,200,000 Bonds, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold, Secured by a
First and Only Mortgage.
The Bonds are issued in
$1000s, $500s and $200s.
The Coupons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October.
Free of State and United States Taxes.
The price at present is
90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.
This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
6 9 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

Free from U. S. Taxes.
Eight Per Cent. Per Annum in Gold.
A PERFECTLY SAFE INVESTMENT.
First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE ISSUE OF
$1,500,000,
BY THE
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO.,
Issued in denominations of $1000 and $500, Coupon or Registered, payable in 30 years, with Interest payable 15th August and 15th February, in New York, London, or Frankfort, free of tax. Secured by a mortgage only on a completed and highly prosperous road, at the rate of $13,503·79 per mile. Earnings in excess of its interest liabilities. This line being the Middle Route, is pronounced the
Shortest and most Natural One for Freight and Passenger Traffic Across the Continent. St. Louis and Fort Kearney Spanned by a Railway, and connecting with the Union Pacific at Fort Kearney.

Capital Stock of the Company....	$10,000,000
Land Grant, pronounced value of	8,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds................	1,500,000
	$19,500,000

The remaining portion of this Loan now for sale at 97½ and accrued interest in currency. Can be had at the Company's Agencies in New York, TANNER & CO., Bankers, No. 49 WALL Street, or W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 PINE Street.
Pamphlets, Maps, and all information can be obtained at either of the above-named agencies.
The attention of Capitalists and Investors is particularly invited to these Securities. We are satisfied they are all that could be desired, and unhesitatingly recommend them.
TANNER & CO.,
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No. 49 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
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COMMERCIAL AGENTS,
No. 54 PINE STREET,
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FOR SALE
Williamsport City 6 Per Cent Bonds,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
ALSO,
Philadelphia and Darby Railroad 7 Per Cent Bonds,
Coupons payable by the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway Company.
These Bonds will be sold at a price which will make them a very desirable investment.
P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
2 6 PHILADELPHIA

MRS. HAMLET'S SOLILOQUY.

A lady thus discusses, *a la* "Hamlet," the question of female suffrage:—

To vote, or not to vote, that is the question;
Whether 'tis nobler to forego the suffrage
And bear the arrows of outrageous fortune,
Or to take arms against our sex's troubles,
And, by opposing, end them? To live—to wed—
No more; and by a marriage say we end
The heartache, only to nurse the little ills
Women are heir to—'tis a consummation
Not for Joseph, if the Court herself doth know;
And that she doth is most indubitable.
To vote—to act—to act, perchance, a farce; ay,
There's the rub; for by this act what fights may come,
When we have shuffled off our crinoline?
This makes us pause; this, too, is the respect
That makes calamity of woman's suffrage:
For who would bear the kicks and cuffs of men,
The oppressor's fists, our lord's contumely,
Assault and battery, and the law's delay:
The insolence of bummers, and the spurns
That patient women from rough loafers take,
When, to avoid it, she could stay at home
And use her bodkin? Who would muskets bear,
Or groan or sweat under a mechanic's life,
But for the pleasures of Emancipation—
The rich Golconda, from whose gaping jaws
The flesh-pots yawn in tantalizing plenty?
But there's the afterclap! This puzzles the will,
And makes us rather bear the ills we have,
Than fly to the horrid inexpressibles.
Thus cowardice makes babies of us all,
And thus our petted suffrage resolutions
Are sicklied o'er with the pale cast of fear;
And enterprise of glorious ballot stuffing
Must fade, alas! because our suffering sex
Dare not imbibe the soul-inspiring rye
To give us vim and action.

TELEGRAPH TO INDIA.

Greetings and Congratulations Between the Prince of Wales, President Grant, the Viceroy of India, and the Khedive.

From the London Daily News, June 24.

"His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and Ocean Telegraphy" was the toast of the evening at Arlington street, Piccadilly, last night. In a spacious and handsome pavilion built for the purpose, and in the presence of some 700 of the leading members of the scientific, the political, and the fashionable world, the heir to the Crown conversed freely with the King of Portugal, the Khedive of Egypt, and the Viceroy of India, sending messages to and receiving from Lisbon, Cairo, and India in the course of a few minutes. The completion of submarine communication between London and Bombay, by the successful laying of the Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta, and the British Indian cable lines, was the immediate cause of the remarkable gathering of last night, which was successful throughout, and which will be remembered hereafter as one of the most brilliant and interesting soirees of the season of 1870. Mr. John Pender, the chairman of the two lines named, and one of the chief promoters of submarine telegraphy, determined that the opening out of direct communication with India should be celebrated in a way fitting the occasion; and it was on his premises, at No. 18 Arlington street, that a great variety of electrical experiments were carried on. The pavilion we have mentioned was erected in and covered the whole of the court-yard of Mr. Pender's house, and here, beneath delicate draperies of soft color, were the batteries, retorts, and wires by means of which instantaneous communication was established with the countries named. There has been nothing like this before. Mr. Cyrus Field, at his semi-public banquets at the Palace Hotel and elsewhere, and at Willis' Rooms, when the Duke of Argyll presided over a dinner given in the energetic American's honor, astonished every one by the electrical messages sent and delivered in the course of the evening to and from American cities, including the distant San Francisco. But inasmuch as the time occupied in telegraphing to India in those days was about three weeks, no attempt was made to talk with it in the course of a single evening; and last night was the first time in the history of telegraphy when the Eastern and Western hemispheres were spanned, and when *quasi* public experiments were tried as to the impossibility of instantaneous speech between them. The Prince of Wales arrived shortly before 11 A. M., the whole company standing up to welcome him. The scene now was very brilliant. Over one of the doors of the pavilion a huge cluster of gilded hooks, like one of the drags of the Humane Society in gold, but four times their size, was pendant. Behind it was a coil of rope decorated with laurels. The first was the grapnel which picked up the cable from the bottom of the Atlantic in 1866, where it had lain twelve months; the second was a portion of the cable so rescued; and both were hung up as appropriate relics, for both spoke of the great scientific triumph which gave the world confidence in the submarine telegraphy which was the direct cause of the long lines which have been laid and worked since, and which made investments at the bottom of the sea practical realities, like similar investments in houses or land. Shortly after his arrival, his Royal Highness signified his wish to send a message to Lord Mayo, and before the news that this message had been sent circulated the crowded rooms, its receipt had been acknowledged by the operators in India. Lord Mayo had previously to this sent a message to the Viceroy in India; and when the word went round that his Lordship was in bed, but that he would be roused with all speed to receive her Ladyship's and the Prince of Wales' congratulations, commiseration was expressed, and the ladies said, "poor man!" The Prince then expressed his desire to communicate with the King of Portugal and the Khedive of Egypt, and his message was forwarded.

Mr. Pender then sent messages to Colonel Staunton, her Majesty's Consul-General in Egypt, and to the Governors of the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras. The Prince of Wales now sent a congratulatory message to the President of the United States, and answers were received at short intervals from the King of Portugal, the Khedive, and the President. When Lord Mayo's message came, soon after midnight, it was dated Simla, 5·04 A. M., and there was considerable laughter. His Excellency had been roused from his bed in the middle of the night—"or to-morrow morning, isn't it?" as one inquirer remarked confusedly—to pass compliments with his Royal Highness and the gay crowd in Arlington street. This was the *coup* of the evening, and the Prince of Wales, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, M. de Lesseps, and the rest of the distinguished company, assembled in the private tent facing the Green Park, were loud in their approval. The actual time occupied by the messages from India to London was four minutes and two seconds, and Lord Mayo's not unreasonable habit of sleeping during the small hours had occasioned the only delay. The gathering was successful from first to last, and the formed and regal opening of the direct line to India will be long remembered by those privileged to be present.

RAILROAD LINES.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.
THROUGH IN 1½ HOURS.
FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO ATLANTIC CITY.

On and after SATURDAY, July 2, 1870, trains will leave VINE STREET FERRY as follows:—

Special Excursion (when engaged)	6·15 A. M.
Mail	8·00 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	9·45 A. M.
Express (through in 1½ hours)	3·30 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.
Returning leave Atlantic—	
Special Excursion	5·25 P. M.
Mail	4·35 P. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	11·30 A. M.
Express (through in 1½ hours)	7·24 A. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	6·06 A. M.

An extra Express Train (through in 1½ hours) will leave Vine Street Ferry every Saturday, at 2 P. M.

Returning, leave Atlantic City, Monday, 9·40 A. M.

LOCAL TRAINS LEAVE—

For Haddonfield, 10·15 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6 P. M.

For Atco and intermediate stations, 10·15 A. M. and 6 P. M.

Returning, leave—

Haddonfield at 7·15 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3 P. M.

Atco, at 6·22 A. M. and 12·15, noon.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Vine Street Ferry at	8·00 A. M.
" Atlantic City at	4·35 P. M.

The Union Transfer Company, No. 828 Chesnut street (Continental Hotel), and No. 116 Market street, will call for baggage and check to destination.

Additional ticket offices have been located at No. 828 Chesnut street and No. 116 Market street for the sale of through tickets only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same.

D. H. MUNDY,
Agent.

6 28

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 30, 1870, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	10·20 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·00 A. M.
arrives at Erie	7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	10·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8·15 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	7·25 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	7·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7·20 P. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL leaves Williamsport	1·30 P. M.
" " " arrives at Lock Haven	2·45 P. M.
EASTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	9·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Williamsport	9·45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12·25 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	5·20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL leaves L. Haven	11·35 A. M.
" " " arr. Williamsp't	12·50 P. M.
BALD EAGLE EX. leaves Lock Haven	9·35 P. M.
" " " arr. Williamsport	10·50 P. M.

Express Mail and Accommodation, east and west, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.
COMMENCING THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1870.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at

8·00 A. M., Mail for Bridgeton, Salem, Vineland, Millville, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

9·00 A. M. Mail and Express for Cape May.

11·45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3·15 P. M., Accommodation for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

4·00 P. M., Fast Express, for Cape May only.

5·45 P. M., Passenger for Swedesboro and Clayton, stopping at all stations on signal.

Sunday Mail Train leaves Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M.; returning, leaves Cape May at 5·10 P. M.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

Cape May Season Tickets, good for four months from date of purchase, $50. Annual Tickets, $100.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily at 9·20 A. M., stopping at all stations between Glassboro and Cape May, and 12 o'clock noon for Swedesboro, Salem, and Bridgeton.

Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.

3 15 WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES.

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 5 28 2p5

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS
in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

In the matter of the Petition of ABBIE C. HALSEY, praying to be decreed a *feme sole trader*.

Now, June 25, 1870, on reading and filing said petition, and on motion of E. K. NICHOLS, the Court appointed the undersigned Examiner to take testimony and fixed July 9, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., for a hearing. The undersigned will take the testimony under his appointment, July 8, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at office No. 118 S. SIXTH Street.

JOSEPH ABRAMS,
Examiner.

7 2 5t

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFE STORE,

No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

3 31§ A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

HAIR CURLERS.

THE HYPERION

HAIR CURLERS,

AN INDISPENSABLE ARTICLE FOR THE LADIES

(Patented July 9, 1867.)

This Curler is the most perfect invention ever offered to the public. It is easily operated, neat in appearance and will not injure the hair, as there is no heat required, nor any metallic substance used to rust or break the hair. Manufactured only, and for sale wholesale and retail, by

McMILLAN & CO.,

5 23 6m No. 63 North FRONT Street, Philadelphia.

Sold at all Dry Goods, Trimming and Notion Stores.

PATENTS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.

MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

5 27tf

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., Accommodation, and 2 P. M., Express, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 A. M., Express Mail, and 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·30 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on New Jersey Southern Railroad.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5, P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10·45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 10·45 A. M., 12·30, 2·30, 5·15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railroad.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line, via Jersey City.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

Sunday Lines leave at 9·30 A. M., 6·45 P. M., and 12 night.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 9 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2·15 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 9 A. M., 1, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

The 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. Lines leave from Walnut street wharf.

July 5, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·00 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8·00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3·55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.

NEW ROUTE
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA LONG BRANCH.

An ACCOMMODATION TRAIN in the morning and

AN EXPRESS TRAIN

in the Afternoon from each end of the route.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN

will be furnished with

SPLENDID PALACE CARS.
NO CHANGE OF CARS
BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND SANDY HOOK.
ASK FOR TICKETS VIA PEMBERTON AND LONG BRANCH.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE NEW YORK,

from Pier No. 28 NORTH River, foot of Murray street, at 6·45 A. M. Accommodation and 4·30 P. M. Express.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA,

from foot of WALNUT Street, at 7·00 A. M. Accommodation and 3·30 P. M. Express.

The NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Magnificent Steamers "Plymouth Rock" and "Jesse Hoyt" have been fitted up expressly for this business, the former with *unequalled accommodations*, and will make the connection between New York and Sandy Hook.

Passengers by this route can be served with BREAKFAST or DINNER on the EUROPEAN PLAN *in a style unsurpassed by any Hotel in America*.

Fare between Philadelphia and New York	$3·00
" " " Long Branch	2·50

For particulars as to connections for TOM'S RIVER, RED BANK, and all way stations, see the "Traveller's" and "Appleton's Guides."

6 27 C. L. KIMBALL, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P., W. & B. R. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue—

For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M. and 7 P. M.

For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6·05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R. 4 2

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE

from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, May 16, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira; etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and 4·20 P. M., and Reading at 7·30 A. M. and 6·35 P. M., stopping at all way stations; arrive in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M. and 9·25 P. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.

Morning Express trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon Express trains leave Harrisburg at 2·50 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·50 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7·00 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M. These trains connect both ways with Sunday trains on Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·20 A. M., 12·45, and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 5·15 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 6·45 and 8·05 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 4·15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9·00 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·35 A. M. and 8·50 A. M., passing Reading at 7·23 A. M. and 10·40 A. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon and 3·50 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·50 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4·50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg and at 12·05 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3·40 P. M., from Brookside at 3·45 P. M., and from Tremont at 6·25 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47·00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

6·45 A. M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.

7·15 A. M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.

9·40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

11·50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

4·15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

4·45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.

5·30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.

6·55 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

11·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

5·25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

6·30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

7·40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.

8·15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

10·00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

1·05 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

1·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

4·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.

6·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

9·00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.

ON SUNDAYS.

8·05 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

4·30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

7·50 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

W. C. WHEELER, Sup't.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JUNE 12, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation	12·30 and 7·10 P. M.
Fast Line	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	11·00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·30 P. M.
Way Passenger	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock. Pittsburg Express, leaving on Saturday night, runs only to Harrisburg.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4·50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·10 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n	8·20 A. M. and 6·40 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	11·55 A. M.
Erie Express	5·40 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 P. M.
Pacific Express	12·20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect May 16, 1870.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·35 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8·25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

1·15, 3·30, and 5·20 P. M., for Abington.

1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.

4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6·20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

8·00 and 11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8·55, and 10·35 A. M.; 2·15, 5·05, and 8·25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·40 and 7·05 P. M.

Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 and 9·45 P. M.

Abington at 2·35, 4·55, and 6·45 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.

Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 8·30 A. M. and 7·00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·30 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.

Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 9·30 A. M. and 8·10 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

May 16, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, June 6, 1870.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 4¼, 5·05, 5¾, 6, 6¼, 7, 8, 9, 10·05, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 6·55, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3¼ and 5¾ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8¼ A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, and 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

Passengers taking the 6·55, 9 A. M., and 6½ P. M. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¼, 4, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5½, 6·25, 7, 7¾, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6, 6·55, 7½, 8·10, 9·20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, 8½, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6½ and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 5 P. M.

Leave Plymouth 6½ A. M.

The 7½ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane. The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School Lane, Wissinoming, Manayunk, Green Tree, and Conshohocken.

Passengers taking the 7, 9·05 A. M. and 6½ P. M. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 9½ A. M. and 5 P. M. trains from New York connect with the 1 and 8 P. M. trains from Germantown to Ninth and Green streets.

5 20 W. S. WILSON, General Sup't.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA leave

PORT DEPOSIT at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

OXFORD at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M., and 5·30 P. M.

CHADD'S FORD at 7·26 A. M., 12·00 M., 1·30 P. M., 4·45 P. M., and 6·49 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
4 2 General Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale at No. 1820 Arch street.
ELEGANT FURNITURE, ETC.
On Monday Morning,

July 11, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1820 Arch street, by catalogue, the entire Furniture of a gentleman going to Europe, comprising rosewood parlor suit, covered with crimson satin; centre and bouquet tables; rosewood piano made by Nunns & Clark; elegant mantel and pier mirrors; fine lace curtains; carved gilt cornices; fine carved Swiss wood clock and ornaments; walnut hall furniture; walnut dining-room furniture; extension table; china, glass, and plated ware; secretary bookcase; superior walnut chamber furniture; fine spring and hair mattresses; bolsters and pillows; wardrobe, mirror doors; elegant Axminster, velvet, and other carpets; large musical box; handsome gas chandeliers and fixtures; small fireproof safe made by Farrel & Herring; kitchen utensils, etc.

Furniture made by Moore & Campion. 7 8 2t

Sale No. 704 S. Second street.
FIXTURES OF AN ICE CREAM SALOON AND CAKE BAKERY, Counters, Show-cases, Marble Top Tables, Soda Water Fountain, Ice Cream Cans and Moulds, Bake Pans, etc.
On Tuesday Morning,
July 12, at 10 o'clock.

May be examined on the morning of sale at 8 o'clock. 7 8 3t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 913 Chesnut street.
ENTIRE STOCK OF FINE CIGARS AND TOBACCOS, Meerschaum and French Clay Pipes, Large Chinese Vases, 3 Silver Mounted Showcases, Counters, Shelving, Jars, Gas Fixtures, Mirrors, Engravings, Signs, Etc.
On Saturday Morning,

July 9, at 10 o'clock, at No. 913 Chesnut street, will be sold, the entire stock of fine cigars, chewing and smoking tobaccos, etc. Also, 3 silver-mounted showcases, with French plate glass; counters, shelving, fine meerschaum and clay pipes, engravings, mirrors, etc.

FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.

Also, a portion of the household furniture, comprising large bookcase, pier table, paintings and engravings, oil cloths, etc.

Also, 2 low-down grates, cost $160. [1t

Also, 30 gallons Monongahela whisky, 5 years old.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—

(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 704 Chesnut st., rear entrance from Minor.

Sale Otsego street, below Washington avenue.
FIXTURES OF A FIRST-CLASS DISTILLERY, Cistern, Copper Still, Copper Worm, Mash Tubs, Fermenters, Fan Blower, Water Pumps, 2 High and Low Wine Meters, large Locomotive Boiler, Smoke Stack, Iron and Copper Pipe, Yeast Cans, Tubs, etc., etc.
On Tuesday Morning,

July 12, at 11 o'clock, by catalogue, at the distillery, Otsego street, below Washington avenue, between Front and Swanson streets. 7 6 5t

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.

T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.

Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.

Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars see "Public Ledger."

N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

CASH AUCTION HOUSE,
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.

Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 24§

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS,

Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

JOSEPH PENNEY,

AUCTIONEER,
No. 1307 CHESNUT STREET. [6 28 tf

IN LOUISVILLE, KY

GEORGE W. ANDERSON. R. C. STUCKE.
THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
(Established 1826.)
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Business strictly Commission. All auction sales exclusively for cash.

Consignments solicited for auction or private sales.

Regular auction sales of boots, shoes, and hats every Thursday.

Regular auction sales of dry goods, clothing, carpets notions, etc., every Wednesday and Thursday. [3 19 6m

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 26 Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

CLOCKS.

TOWER CLOCKS.
MARBLE CLOCKS.
BRONZE CLOCKS.
COUCOU CLOCKS.
VIENNA REGULATORS.
AMERICAN CLOCKS

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CLOTHING AND CLOTHING MATERIALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
July 1, 1870.

Sealed Proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Clothing," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M., on the 27th day of July, 1870, for the supply of the following articles, viz.:—

50,000 yards Dark Blue Flannel.
10,000 yards Blue Nankin.
10,000 yards Barnsley Sheeting.
25,000 pairs Woollen Socks.
8,000 pairs Calf Shoes.
4,000 pairs Kip Shoes.

The above-mentioned articles must be delivered at the Navy Yard, New York, within ninety days from the date of contract, and must conform to navy standard, and be equal in all respects to the samples at the several Navy Yards, and must pass the usual inspection.

The Flannel must be all wool, twilled, and wool-dyed with pure indigo, and must be in pieces of about fifty yards in length, twenty-seven inches wide, weighing five and one-half ounces per yard, and to have a list on each edge of four white woollen threads woven in the whole length of the piece; the pieces to be rolled separately without cloth boards, and no piece to have a less average weight than five and four-tenths ounces per yard. The quality and color of the flannel to be equal to the samples at the several inspections.

The Nankin must also be pure indigo-dyed.

The Sheeting must be free from cotton, eighty inches in width, weighing twelve ounces and thirty-one one-hundredths per yard, texture 4 by 4 to 1-16 inch.

The Shoes must be delivered in boxes made of seasoned white pine, planed and tongued and grooved; sides, top, and bottom five-eighth inch thick, and the ends one inch thick; the sides to be nailed to the bottom, and the top to be secured by not less than ten one and three-fourth inch screws, one screw at each end of the box, to be counter sunk one quarter inch by one and one-quarter inch in diameter.

The sizes of the Socks and Shoes must conform to the schedule to be supplied by the inspector at New York.

Bonds, with approved security, will be required in one-quarter the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which reservation will not be paid until the contract is fully complied with.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.

No proposals will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, *nor from any parties who are not bona fide manufacturers of or regular dealers in the articles they offer to furnish*, in conformity with the second section of the joint resolution approved March 3, 1863.

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposals unless the responsibility of the guarantors is certified to by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside; and unless the license required by act of Congress is furnished with the proposal, as well as to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

E. T. DUNN,
Chief of Bureau.

7 2 fmst

PIANOS.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.

Full guarantee and moderate prices.

3 24 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE IRON MOULDERS.

The Third Day's Session—Appointment of Committees—General Business.

The Convention of Iron Moulders reassembled this morning at 6 o'clock in Common Council chamber, the President, F. J. Myers, in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Chair made announcement of the following committees:—

On Constitution—William McHugh, C. N. Patrick, John J. McMahon.

On Ways and Means—J. W. P. Russell, C. F. Crowley, P. Hourigan, John H. Dance, P. M. Ryan.

On Beneficial Feature—William McMahon, J. F. Leahy, Thomas Casey, George Rodgers, Samuel Wilson.

On Claims—W. Rainey, W. B. Hays, John J. O'Neill, James A. Page, Conrad Myers.

On Auditing President's Account—W. H. Hughes, Jacob Koerner, Isaac Head, D. Linehan, P. J. Bolen.

On Auditing Treasurer's Account—S. R. Baldwin, E. S. Douglass, Isaac Taylor, John Sullivan, Hugh Boyle.

On Appeals—John R. Israel, John McMahon, P. M. Ryan, W. C. Bradley, George H. Kimball.

On Co-operation and Charter—H. J. Walls, William Fagan, Frank Patno, Thomas Walsh, Conrad Hopley, Joseph Bysted, J. M. Eby.

On Mileage—Charles Heron, P. McKenna, J. H. Vanolatine, D. Coffoode, S. A. Barford.

P. Delahanty was admitted as a delegate from Union No. 192, of Ottawa, Canada.

Various communications, embodying grievances, complaints, and requests from various unions and individuals, were read.

A motion was carried to have the minutes of this meeting printed and distributed to the various unions.

It was moved by Patrick Maloney, in view of the fact that the workings of the Union during the past year have been a complete failure, that iron moulders throughout the United States and Canada be organized into a sworn secret society, with signs, grips, etc. Laid on the table.

A motion to amend article two, section two, of the constitution, providing for the representation from the local unions, was referred to the Committee on Constitution.

A motion to reduce the monthly International tax of 25 cents to 20 cents was laid on the table.

Several motions on constitutional changes were referred to the appropriate committee.

Patrick J. Harrigan moved that the constitution be so altered that no boy be allowed to learn the trade after the age of nineteen years. Referred.

A motion was made that a secret session of this Union be held on next Wednesday afternoon at 2 P. M. Carried.

A motion was made to change the hour of the morning session from 8 to 9 o'clock. Carried.

A motion was made by Thomas Walsh that this convention enter a protest against the importation of Chinese or coolie labor into this country under the present system.

This was withdrawn for a time to make way for the following:—

Resolved, That a committee be appointed on coolie labor. Carried.

The former motion was then referred to the coolie labor committee.

A motion limiting the amount of work done by the members of the Union working at piecework was referred to the Committee on Constitution.

A motion was made to allow the local unions to regulate their own initiation fees. Laid on the table.

A motion was made by John Garrett that hereafter the President's salary shall be $1200 per annum, and that of the Treasurer $100. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

William C. Bradley moved that the constitution be so amended as to abolish all future strikes of minor unions, and that a system be adopted for the arbitration of difficulties. Referred.

P. F. Fitzpatrick moved that a suitable burial place and monument be provided for the late president, William H. Sylvis. Adopted.

A communication was read from the San Francisco Union, giving a description of the state of the trade in that region, which is not very good, and asking that some action be taken to prevent emigration from the East. Referred.

Adjourned until 2 P. M. in order to give the committee time to organize.

The following is the committee appointed on the subject of coolie labor:—Wm. C. Bradley, Thomas Walsh, C. B. Simpkins, John Rourke, J. Mitchell.

THE SÆNGERBUND SOCIETY.—This well-known musical society held an election for officers on Wednesday evening last, with the following result:—

President—T. Fleischman.
Vice-President—E. Reistle.
Treasurer—E. Sopp, Sr.
Financial Secretary—Washington Stolze.
Recording Secretary—P. Tuck.
Corresponding Secretary—Lewis Hoppel.
Director—Wm. G. Deitrich.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.—An unsophisticated chap named John Jackson last night fell in with a cyprian named Emma Bradbury, alias O'Baldwin, and accompanied her to a bagnio near Beach and Brown streets, where she relieved him of his gold watch and chain and $35 in cash. Emma gave the watch and chain to a seaman on board of a canal boat, and the money she spent for whisky. Alderman Toland held her to answer.

THE SABBATH SCHOOLS connected with the Trinity Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Frankford road and Cambria street, held an anniversary last evening in the main building. It was a repetition of what took place some two weeks since, given by general request of those who were present on that occasion, and was equally successful.

DROWNING CASES.—The body of an infant was found floating in the Delaware at Chesnut street wharf this morning.

The body of an unknown man was also found at Spruce street wharf.

DROWNING CASE.—The body found in Spruce street this morning is supposed to be that of Andrew Reynolds, fireman on the tug-boat America, who fell overboard from a wharf above Pine street on the 5th inst.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Maurice D. Haines, a builder, aged sixty years, residing at No. 1521 Green street, died suddenly this morning at No. 725 Sansom street. Cause, heart disease.

A RECKLESS JEHU.—William McGinnis was yesterday fined by Aldrman Comly for driving a team of horses at an immoderate rate of speed through Main street, Frankford.

S. P. C. A.—James Buckley was yesterday arrested at Fourth and Market streets for working a horse suffering from a wounded back. Alderman Jones imposed the usual fine.

RABID CANINE.—A dog, suffering from an attack of hydrophobia, was yesterday shot at Eighth street and Pennsylvania avenue.

THE SPANISH THRONE.

Precisely who Prince Leopold Is—His Relationship to the Emperor Napoleon.

It is a singular fact that of all the princes of Europe outside of France the only ones with whom the Emperor of the French is connected by ties of blood are German, and that those to whom he is nearest related are members of the house of Hohenzollern. And, furthermore, it is a fact that such family connection is confined to the Beauharnais family, the Bonaparte house being limited to France.

The young Prince whose candidature for the Spanish crown has created so much excitement in Europe, rendering the relations of France and Prussia exceedingly grave, is, in fact, an own cousin of Napoleon by his mother's side. Hortense and Eugene de Beauharnais were, it will be borne in mind, the children of Josephine, afterwards Empress of France, by her first husband, Viscount Alexander de Beauharnais. An uncle of the Viscount, Count de Beauharnais, married the famous Countess Fanny, by whom he had Claude de Beauharnais. This nobleman filled the position of Chevalier of Honor to the Empress Marie Louise, wife of Napoleon I. One of his daughters, Stephanie Louise Adrienne, was the adopted child of the Emperor. On the 18th of April, 1806, she married Charles Louis Frederick, Grand Duke of Baden, by whom she had two daughters, one of whom, the Princess Josephine Frederique Louise, was married on the 21st of October, 1834, to Prince Charles Antoine Joachim Zephyrin Frederic Mainrad, head of the house Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen.

It is noteworthy that this prince is also in a measure connected with the Napoleon family by reason of his mother, the Princess Antoinette Marie Murat, being a sister of Joachim Murat, the great cavalry leader, who married Caroline Bonaparte, and whose children are now recognized as hereditary princes of the French empire. The mother of the Emperor of the French, Hortense de Beauharnais, having been a blood cousin to Stephanie de Beauharnais, the grandmother of the new candidate for the Spanish crown, it follows that Napoleon and Leopold are cousins also.

Scandal, which did not spare the name of Hortense, was not over careful of the fame of Stephanie, of whom some not very favorable stories are told. She was, however, so comparatively obscure that but few persons at the present time are even aware of her having been the adopted child of the great Corsican. She lived to a ripe old age—seventy-one—and died on the 29th of January, 1860. Apropos of Stephanie, her grandmother, the Countess Fanny, was one of the most talented and dissolute women of her day.

She was a poetess and romancer, of remarkable personal beauty, and was notorious in Paris for her numerous lovers, to the amorous poems of some of whom she is said to have signed her name. Altogether, and truth to tell! the females of the Beauharnais family have never borne an unsullied reputation for morality, although it must be admitted that several of them have been distinguished for the possession of a high order of intellect.

It is curious to notice that of all the princes created by the first Napoleon this family have alone made a stir in the world since the fatal day of Waterloo. Already a grandson of Stephanie has ascended a throne—the brother of Prince Leopold, Prince Charles Eitel Frederick Zephyrin Louis, being the present ruler of Roumania.

For the purpose of enabling the reader to perceive at a glance the relationship existing between the Emperor Napoleon and Prince Leopold, we subjoin the following genealogical table:—

HEAD OF THE FAMILY,
MARQUIS AND MARCHIONESS DE BEAUHARNAIS.
—THEIR SONS—

MARQUIS DE BEAUHARNAIS.		COUNT DE BEAUHARNAIS.
Father of		Father of
ALEXANDER.	First cousins.	CLAUDE.
Father of		Father of
HORTENSE.	Second cousins.	STEPHANIE.
Mother of		Mother of
NAPOLEON III.	Third cousins.	JOSEPHINE.
		Mother of
NAPOLEON III.	4th cousins.	PRINCE LEOPOLD.

The Princess, as already stated, married the Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, and is the mother of Prince Leopold. She being a third cousin of Napoleon III, her son is consequently a fourth cousin of the Emperor, as shown above. Curiously enough, the succession from the male Beauharnais ceased with both branches together, and was continued from the females, Hortense and Stephanie.

And here it is also interesting to note that while Hortense had none but male children, Stephanie had none but females. That the French Emperor should object to seeing his cousin-german on the Spanish throne is undoubtedly because the Prince happens to be a German cousin also, and a Prussian one at that.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, of solid 18 karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand. FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
3 25 wfm§ No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

INSTRUCTION.

EDGEHILL, MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., WILL BE opened for SUMMER BOARDERS from July 1 to September 15, 1870.

The House is new and pleasantly located, with plenty of shade. Rooms large and airy, a number of them communicating, and with first-class board.

A few families can be accommodated by applying early.

For particulars call on or address
REV. T. W. CATTELL,
7 1 Merchantville, N. J.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDING, No. 108 South TENTH Street.—A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street. 5 30 tf

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, Nos. 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 10. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.
6 15 wfm 6m L. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

HOTELS.

COLONNADE HOTEL.
FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,
ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED is now ready for permanent or transient guests

OFFICE U. S. ORDNANCE AGENCY,
Corner HOUSTON and GREENE Streets,
(Entrance on Greene.)
P. O. Box 1811,
NEW YORK CITY, June 23, 1870.

During the months of July and August, 1870, I shall, by authority of the War Department, receive sealed bids for the purchase from the U. S. Ordnance Department of PIG LEAD and LEAD BULLETS, as follows, deliverable at the points herein mentioned only:—

On SATURDAY, July 23, 1870.
One hundred tons Lead Bullets, Frankford Arsenal.
Fifty " " " Watervliet "
One hundred " " " Watertown "
On SATURDAY, July 30, 1870.
One hundred tons Lead Bullets, Frankford Arsenal.
Fifty " " " Watervliet "
One hundred " " " Watertown "
On WEDNESDAY, August 3, 1870.
Two hundred tons Pig Lead, New York Arsenal.
Fifty " " " St. Louis "
On WEDNESDAY, August 10, 1870.
One hundred tons Lead Bullets, Frankford Arsenal.
" " " Pig Lead, New York "
Fifty " " " St. Louis "
On WEDNESDAY, August 17, 1870.
One hundred and fifty tons Pig Lead, New York Arsenal.
Fifty tons Pig Lead, St. Louis Arsenal.
On WEDNESDAY, August 24, 1870.
One hundred and fifty tons Pig Lead, New York Arsenal.
One hundred tons Lead Bullets, Watertown Arsenal.
Fifty " Pig Lead, St. Louis Arsenal.
On WEDNESDAY, August 31, 1870.
Four hundred tons Pig Lead, New York Arsenal.
Fifty " " " St. Louis "

Proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock M. on the days and dates herein specified, all bids to be accompanied by a certified check or draft on New York for five per cent. of the amount offered for.

Bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Lead," and addressed to this office.

The Ordnance Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids not deemed satisfactory, and may at its option accept bids for amounts in excess of the quantities advertised for sale. Thirty days will be allowed for the payment and removal of the Lead.

Further information can be had on application to this office.

S. CRISPIN,
Bvt.-Colonel U. S. A.,
1 6 6t Major of Ordnance.

THIRD EDITION

THE CURRENCY BILL IN FULL.

Our New Attorney-General.

The Cloud of War in Europe.

Prussia Calling to Arms.

Destructive Fire in Pittsburg.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Currency Bill as it Passed Both Houses.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The Currency bill as reported by the conference committee and agreed to by both houses, only awaiting the signature of the President to become a law, reads as follows:—

Be it enacted, etc., That fifty-four millions of dollars in notes for circulation may be issued to national banking associations in addition to the three hundred millions of dollars authorized by the twenty-second section of the "Act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June three, eighteen hundred and sixty-four; and the amount of notes so provided shall be furnished to banking associations organized or to be organized in those States and Territories having less than their proportion under the apportionment contemplated by the provisions of the "Act to amend an act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved March 3, 1865, and the bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to secure the additional circulating notes herein authorized, shall be of any description of bonds of the United States bearing interest in coin; but a new apportionment of the increased circulation herein provided for shall be made as soon as practicable based upon the census of 1870: Provided, That if applications for the circulation herein authorized shall not be made within one year after the passage of this act by banking associations organized or to be organized in States having less than their proportion it shall be lawful for the Comptroller of the Currency to issue such circulation to banking associations applying for the same in other States or Territories having less than their proportion, giving the preference to such as have the greatest deficiency: *And provided further*, That no banking association hereafter organized shall have a circulation in excess of five hundred thousand dollars.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That at the end of each month after the passage of this act it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency to report to the Secretary of the Treasury the amount of circulating notes issued, under the provisions of the preceding sections, to national banking associations during the previous month; whereupon the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem and cancel an amount of the three per centum temporary loan certificate, issued under the acts of March 2, 1867, and July 25, 1868, not less than the amount of circulating notes so reported, and may, if necessary, in order to procure the presentation of such temporary loan certificates for redemption, give notice to the holders thereof, by publication or otherwise, that certain of said certificates (which shall be designated by number, date and amount) shall cease from and after a day to be designated in such notice, and that the certificates so designated shall no longer be available as any portion of the lawful money reserve in possession of any national banking association; and after the day designated in such notice no interest shall be paid on such certificates, and they shall not, therefore, be counted as a part of the reserve of any banking assoaiation.

Section 3. And be it further enacted, That upon the deposit of any United States bonds, bearing interest payable in gold, with the Treasurer of the United States, in the manner prescribed in the nineteenth and twentieth sections of the national currency act, it shall be lawful for the Comptroller of the Currency to issue to the association making the same, circulating notes of different denominations not less than five dollars, not exceeding in amount eighty per centum of the par value of the bonds deposited, which notes shall bear upon their face the promise of the association to which they are issued to pay them, upon presentation at the office of the association, in gold coin of the United States, and shall be redeemable upon such presentation in such coin: Provided, That no banking association organized under this section shall have a circulation in excess of one million of dollars.

Section 4. And be it further enacted, That every national banking association formed under the provisions of the preceding section of this act shall at all times keep on hand not less than twenty-five per centum of its outstanding circulation in gold coin of the United States, and shall receive at par in the payment of debts the gold notes of every other such banking association which at the time of such payments shall be redeeming its circulating notes in gold coin of the United States.

Section 5. And be it further enacted, That every association organized for the purpose of issuing gold notes as provided in this act shall be subject to all the requirments and provisions of the national currency act, except the first clause of section twenty-two, which limits the circulation of national banking associations to three hundred millions of dollars; the first clause of section thirty-two, which, taken in connection with the preceding section, would require national banking associations organized in the city of San Francisco to redeem their circulating notes at par in the city of New York; and the last clause of section thirty-two, which requires every national banking association to receive in payment of debts the notes of every other national banking association at par: Provided, That in applying the provisions and requirements of said act to the banking associations herein previded for, the terms "lawful money" and "lawful money of the United States" shall be held and construed to mean gold or silver coin of the United States.

Section 6. And be it further enacted, That to secure a more equitable distribution of the national banking currency, there may be issued circulating notes to banking associations organized in States and Territories having less than their proportion as herein set forth. And the amount of circulation in this section authorized shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, as it may be required for this purpose, be withdrawn, as herein provided, from banking associations organized in States having a circulation exceeding that provided for by the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to provide for a national banking currency secured by pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof,'" approved March 3, 1865, but the amount so withdrawn shall not exceed twenty-five million dollars. The Comptroller of the Currency shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, make a statement showing the amount of circulation in each State and Territory, and the amount to be retired by each banking association in accordance with this section, and shall, when such redistribution of circulation is required, make a requisition for such amount upon such banks, commencing with the banks having a circulation exceeding one million of dollars in States having an excess of circulation, and withdrawing their circulation in excess of one million of dollars, and then proceeding pro rata with other banks having a circulation exceeding three hundred thousand dollars in States having the largest excess of circulation, and reducing the circulation of such banks in States having the greatest proportion in excess, leaving undisturbed the banks in States having a smaller proportion, until those in greater excess have been reduced to the same grade, and continuing thus to make the reduction provided for by this act until the full amount of twenty-five millions, herein provided for, shall be withdrawn; and the circulation so withdrawn shall be distributed among the States and Territories having less than their proportion, so as to equalize the same. And it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, forthwith to make a requisition for the amount thereof upon the banks above indicated as herein prescribed. And upon failure of such associations, or any of them, to return the amount so required within one year, it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency to sell at public auction, having given twenty days' notice thereof in one daily newspaper printed in Washington and one in New York city, an amount of bonds deposited by said association, as security for said circulation, equal to the circulation to be withdrawn from said association and not returned in compliance with such requisition; and the Comptroller of the Currency shall with the proceeds redeem so many of the notes of said banking association as they come into the treasury as will equal the amount required and not so returned, and shall pay the balance, if any, to such banking association; provided that no circulation shall be withdrawn under the provisions of this section until after the fifty-four millions granted in the first section shall have been taken up.

Section 7. And be it further enacted, That after the expiration of six months from the passage of this act any banking association located in any State having more than its proportion of circulation may be removed to any State having less than its proportion of circulation, under such rules and regulations as the Comptroller of the Currency, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury may require; provided that the amount of the issue of said banks shall not be deducted from the amount of new issue provided for in his act.

The Funding Bill.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The joint committee of conference on the Funding bill have had a long talk, the principal disagreement being the rate of interest, the House committee insisting on four per cent., and that of the Senate believing there could be no negotiations at that rate. The Senate committee want foreign agencies and showed a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury in favor of them. They also disagreed as to the gold clause of the bill. The committee meet again at the call of the chairman. Mr. Brooks declined to be a member of the committee on the ground that the minority of the House ought to be represented, and Mr. Marshall was accordingly appointed in his place.

Akerman Sworn In.

Mr. Akerman this morning took the oath of office as Attorney-General before Associate Justice Wiley, of the District of Columbia Supreme Court. He afterwards received a large number of visitors at his office. At 12 o'clock he attended the Cabinet meeting.

Judge Hoar

left Washington in the 12·40 train for Boston.

The President Interviewed.

Mayor Brush, President of the City Council of Pierce county, Treasurer Sirrett, and other citizens of of Buffalo, had interviews with the President to-day in regard to Presidential appointments.

The River and Harbor Appropriation Bill,

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

with the Senate amendments, was taken up by the House this morning, and the Senate amendments were concurred in. Among the amendments was one providing that expenditures in the Tennessee river should all be made below Chattanooga. Most of the Senate amendments apply to Southern States.

The Deficiency Bill.

The House took up the Deficiency bill to-day, which is the last of the appropriation bills. Mr. Dawes made a stirring appeal to the House in favor of economy. He threatened to go before the country and show that the pretensions of Congress to economy were all sham. He was strongly in favor of the Republican party, but he was above party when fidelity to the country was concerned. This outburst was called forth by the amendment to increase the salaries of some officers of the House.

The Conference Committee.

James Brooks has resigned from the committee of conference on the funding bill, and S. S. Marshall, of Illinois, is appointed in his place. Brooks declined because he saw no prospect of agreement with the Senate managers.

The New York Collectorship.

The President to-day informed Senators that he was anxious to have Mr. Murphy confirmed at once for Collector of the Port of New York as a vindication of the assaults which have been made upon him for making the appointment. He says he is determined to stand by Mr. Murphy whether the Senate confirms him or not.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—On motion of Mr. McCreery, the bill relieving the political disabilities of some seventy-five Kentuckians was taken up. Various objections to the bill were made by Messrs. Howard and Drake, and Mr. McCreery explained that fifty-three of the names had been reported upon favorably by the Committee on Disabilities.

Mr. Conkling, referring to the name of Gustavus W. Smith, formerly Street Commissioner of New York city, which appeared in the bill, expressed his surprise that a man who was educated and nurtured at the public cost, and had drawn his sword against the country which had given it to him, should come here so hastily to seek condonement for his offence.

Mr. McCreery replied that General Smith had done less to forward the Rebellion than did General Longstreet.

Mr. Cameron recognized a difference between the cases, in the fact that when Smith went South he had boasted of his sacrifice for the Rebel cause in abandoning a lucrative office. As to Longstreet he thought he ought never to have received the position he now holds; that his appointment was a wrong to the men of the army and navy; and that Senators were bound to consult the feelings of the relatives of the slain of the war on this side of the line.

The name of Gustavus W. Smith and also that of Basil W. Duke were then stricken from the bill.

The discussion was continued upon the propriety of striking out twenty names which had not received the sanction of the Committee on Disabilities.

The bill relieving the political disabilities of some 5000 persons reported from the committee was moved as an amendment, but subsequently withdrawn.

Mr. Drake moved to except all who had held office, Federal or State office, in violation of the fourteenth amendment. Rejected—ayes 10, nays 33.

The bill then passed by the requisite two-thirds vote—yeas 44, nays 6.

Mr. Corbett, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the House bill making St. Joseph, Mo., a port of entry.

Mr. Wilson gave notice that he would on Saturday move to take up the Army Appropriation bill, and would offer as an amendment the substance of the Army bill laid on the table last night, omitting the objectionable parts.

The conference committee's report on the bill for the relief of certain officers of the army was submitted and concurred in.

House.

Continued from Second Edition.

On motion of Mr. Washburn (Mass.), the Senate amendment to the House bill for the relief of the heirs of William Neddy, deceased, was concurred in.

Mr. Sargent, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a joint resolution providing that the act of March 3, 1869, making appropriation for the completion of the court house and post office building at Knoxville, Tenn., shall be held to include and revive all prior unexpended appropriations for the same object. Passed.

Mr. Brooks, of New York, having declined to serve on the conference committee on the Funding bill, Mr. Marshall was appointed in his place.

The House then at 12·30 took up the Additional Deficiency bill, covering items to the amount of $1,733,343.

Mr. Dawes appealed to the House not to allow new matter to be added to the bill. The principal item in it was $1,000,000 for the census. Some of the other items had been overlooked in making out the estimates and some had arisen from the creation of the new Department of Justice.

An amendment offered by Mr. Randall to pay to certain clerks of the House an additional compensation of twenty per cent. for the Thirty-ninth Congress, which had been ordered by a resolution of the House but not paid, and which they were compelled to refund, provoked a discussion, in the course of which

Mr. Dawes declared that he would go to the country and tell the country that that party which is responsible for the expenditures of public money had refused to hold itself up to the point of public economy. He had as much fidelity to party as any living man, but he had more fidelity to the good of the country. There was something above party, and he intended that the country should know on whom the responsibility for extravagance rested. If the House made appropriations to increase the pay of its officials, he would withdraw from the committee of conference, on which, for the last ten days, he had been trying to impress on the Senate that it was improper and inexpedient at this time, with the heavy burden of taxation resting on the people, to go to raising the compensation of officials of Congress. He had a duty to perform and he intended to perform it. He did not propose to go to the country with any false pretense that this Congress was economical unless the figures should bear him out.

Mr. Allison suggested that Mr. Dawes should state that the proposition was from the other side.

Mr. Dawes—Yes, but it cannot succeed unless the majority on this side vote for it.

Mr. Peters called attention to the fact that there was one member on his side of the House, meaning himself, who seconded the motion. He went on to advocate the proposition as only making provision for what the House had agreed to by a resolution of the Thirtieth Congress, but which resolution the Treasury officials had refused to execute.

Mr. Dawes remarked that he was not surprised at the gentleman from Maine coming up to the support of the proposition, because the record would bear him out in saying that the gentleman from Maine had never failed to vote for the highest sums and the greatest increase of compensation and salary ever since he had been a member of the House.

Mr. Peters, breaking in—That is unqualifiedly not true. It is absolutely not true. I do not stand here to have such slanderous assertions put on me.

Mr. Dawes—I repeat what I said, and until the gentleman can find on the record a single instance where he has failed to come up to the truth of what I have said, I will not withdraw a word of it. In the last Congress and in this Congress, the gentleman from Maine has been, in season and out of season, always urging, always voting, always speaking publicly, and more frequently privately, around this House urging the largest expenditures; and when the gentleman from Maine charges that I am stating what is not true, he shall have the benefit of this also, that he has been always in favor of the biggest jobs.

Mr. Peters repeated that what the gentlemen from Massachusetts had said of him was not true, and that he (Mr. Dawes) ought to know it. He had more frequently voted against than for raising salaries, but the gentleman himself had voted for giving larger compensation to the female employes in the various departments, and he defied that gentleman to show any such vote in his (Peters') record.

He had voted this morning against paying $5000 to a contestant for a seat, while the gentleman had voted for it. If the gentleman had got as much perception and sense in that as in other matters, he should be ashamed to say to the House that he (Peters) had given wrongful votes. He denied the foul aspersion.

Mr. Randall criticised Dawes, and said that his course in regard to economy had been that of a man rowing one way and looking another.

He was sorry to hear him threaten to resign, but even if he did the House would run on notwithstanding the gentleman stood here and played the part of a clown.

Sudden fall of the Speaker's hammer.

I withdraw that expression. (Laughter.)

Mr. Dawes asked pardon of the House if he had used any unparliamentary language, and intimated that he would also apologize to the gentleman from Maine if his demeanor had been such as to deserve it.

FROM EUROPE.

The Spanish Situation.

PARIS, July 8.—No answer as yet has been received from Prussia since the declarations of the Secretary of Foreign Affairs in the Corps Legislatif a few days ago. On the morning of that day, however, a despatch was received from Prussia to the effect that that government knew nothing of the candidature of Prince Hohenzollern for the throne of Spain. A report, which seems to be well founded, is in circulation here that the Prussian Minister of War has ordered all the general officers of the Prussian army to rejoin their corps without delay.

FROM THE WEST.

Ohio State Teachers' Convention.

COLUMBUS, July 8.—In the convention of the State Teachers' Association yesterday, there was an interesting discussion on the best method of conducting county examinations of teachers. Resolutions were adopted in favor of a law for the appointment of a county superintendent of schools. The teachers had a reception last night at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum. The association will meet next year at Sandusky.

Ohio Horse Fair.

CINCINNATI, July 8.—The Horse Fair at Dayton was largely attended yesterday. Loder's "Lew Sayres" took the first premium for trotting by horses that had never beaten 2·30. Briggs' "Pea Green" took the second premium for horses that had never beaten 2·45. The first premium was awarded to Kingcaid's bay "Jim," and the second premium to Hurd's "Dash."

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Coming Agricultural Fair at Manchester.

MANCHESTER, July 8.—The officers of the New England and New Hampshire Agricultural Societies are here perfecting arrangements for a great fair to be held in this city during the first week of September next. Among other important matters decided upon is the establishment of a stock exchange to be held every day during the fair, where the owners of cattle and horses will be afforded an opportunity of selling and buying stock. The fair promises to be the most successful ever held in the Eastern States, the united strength of the New England and New Hampshire societies being devoted to the enterprise.

FROM THE STATE.

Oil Works at Pittsburg Burned.

PITTSBURG, July 8.—The Commercial Oil Works of Kirkpatrick & Lyons were burned yesterday afternoon. The fire caught from sparks from a passing locomotive. Eight hundred barrels of refined oil ready for shipment were consumed, together with the principal part of the machinery. The loss is about $20,000, partially insured.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Henderson Land Scheme.

LOUISVILLE, July 8.—The drawing of Henderson's land scheme took place last night in Weisger Hall, under the superintendence of some of our first citizens. There was an immense crowd in attendance. Ticket No. 33,980 drew the first prize.

Baltimore Produce Market

BALTIMORE, July 8.—Cotton dull and nominally 19½c. Flour quiet and steady with light sales to local trade; extras, $6@6·75 superfine, $5@5·75. Wheat unchanged; new red, $1·27@1·60 for damp to choice; do. white, $1·50@1·70 for good to choice, no sales; Pennsylvania nominal at $1·40; small sales of good Western at $1·30. Corn steady and receipts light, with small sales; white at $1·20; and yellow at $1·06@1·10. Oats dull at 60@64c. Mess Pork quiet at $30·75@31. Bacon active and advancing; shoulders, 14½c.; rib sides, 17½@17¾c.; clear rib, 17¾@17⅞c. Lard quiet at 16¾@17c. Whisky flat at 99c.@$1.

THE COAL TRADE.—The following is the amount of Coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during the week ending Thursday, July 7, 1870:—

	Tons. Cwt.
From St. Clair	5,888 07
From Port Carbon	2,433 09
From Pottsville	213 13
From Schuylkill Haven	14,815 12
From Pine Grove	1,112 08
From Port Clinton	2,721 04
From Harrisburg and Dauphin	4,229 08
From Allentown and Alburtis	1,344 14
Anthracite Coal for week	32,834 10
Bituminous Coal from Harrisburg and Dauphin for week	7,753 07
Total for week paying freight	40,587 17
Coal for Company's use	987 15
Total all kinds for week	41,575 12
Previously this year	1,528,872 01
Total	1,570,447 13
To Thursday, July 8, 1869	1,734,316 05

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street
BETWEEN BOARDS.

$4000 Leh R ln...ls. 92	1200 sh Read R...ls. 51½
$1000 City 6s, New.101½	200 do........ 51½
$5000 Amer Gold....112½	300 do..ls.b60. 51½
$800 do.........112	100 do....s5&i.51·69
$100 C & Am 6s, 89. 94¾	100 do....b60. 51½
$1000 Leh gold L.... 88½	200 do.ls 2d&i. 51½
73 sh Penna R..ls. 57⅜	100 do.....b60.51·81
200 sh Cata Pf.ls.s5. 38¾	100 do.s5wn&i. 51½
100 do....... 38¾	400 do...ls.b5.51·81
100 do.....s60. 38¾	200 do..s5&in. 51½
100 do......2d. 38⅞	100 do. swn&i. 51½
100 do......4d. 38½	100 sh Leh N St.b30 35
100 sh Ph & E R.b60 29½	

SECOND BOARD.

$14000 O C & A R R bs lots. 82	100 sh Ph & E R.b5. 29 50 do..s5wn. 29
$3500 City 6s, N..ls.101½	100 do.....b60. 29½
$1000 do. 101½	100 do.....b30. 29½
$4000 Pa R con bds. reg.... 97½	100 sh Read R...s5. 51½ 100 do......b5. 51½
$2000 do...cp.b5. 96	100 do.........51·69
$1000 C & Am 6s,89. 94¾	100 do...ls.s5.51·69
200 sh Sch Nav Pf.. 17¼	100 sh O C & A R 2d. 47
100 sh Leh Nav..... 34¾	1 do......... 47½
200 do..ls.b60. 35	100 do......... 47¼
100 do......... 34¾	18 sh Leh V R..... 57¾
4 do......... 34½	8 do..d bill 57¾
50 sh Cam & Am R 119	100 sh Penna R..... 57⅜
25 sh 13th & 15th.s5 22	

DIED.

(For additional Deaths see fifth page.)

KEMPTON.—On the 7th instant, at Merchantville, N. J., ISAAC IVINS KEMPTON.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

FOURTH EDITION

THE McGARRAHAN LAND CLAIM.

The Taylor Farm Squatters.

They are Dispersed by Force.

Mr. Fish and the Cabinet.

Bancroft and the Prussian Mission.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Navy Order.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Lieutenant James H. Dayton has been detached from the Miantonomah and ordered to the Plymouth.

Army Order.

The special order assigning Captain Henry Clayton, 17th Infantry, to duty at the War Department, will be continued in force until October 1, 1870.

The McGarrahan Claim.

The House Committee on the Judiciary to-day took action on the McGarrahan claim. The chairman, Judge Bingham, and Messrs. Cook, Eldridge, and Davis (New York) favored the claim; Messrs. Butler, Kerr, Peters, Loughridge, Kellogg, and Mercur opposed it. On the question whether the committee should recommend legislation to prevent the New Idria Company from obtaining a patent to the same tract of land claimed by McGarrahan, the committee were equally divided. It is understood that Judge Bingham will make a minority report.

Mr. Fish and the Cabinet.

With regard to the reported withdrawal of Secretary Fish from the Cabinet, it is now stated on the authority of a Senator who conversed with the President this morning upon the subject, that some time ago he signified to the President his desire to retire to private life, but he had not yet tendered his resignation. The President remarked that he would not be surprised any day to receive a letter from Mr. Fish withdrawing from the Cabinet. When he does resign he will not accept any office, but will return to his home in New York.

Mr. Bancroft.

It is understood that Mr. Bancroft, Minister to Prussia, is to be recalled as soon as the President selects to proper person to succeed him. Grant regards Bancroft as a sort of legacy of the last administration, and thinks he has no particular claims on the Republican party. Besides, he is getting too old to properly fill the place he now holds. There is a rumor that Governor Morgan, of New York, will be offered the mission to England, and that the successor to Mr. Fish will be selected from some other State than New York.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Taylor Farm Squatters.

NORFOLK, July 8.—Sheriff Mahew and deputy sheriff Stevens to-day completed the removal of the seven hundred negro squatters who have since 1863 occupied the Taylor farm, nine miles from Norfolk. The negroes were well armed, but offered no forcible resistance to the execution of the writ of ejectment. The larger part of these squatters have been settled on General Butler's land near Hampton.

The Norfolk and South Western Railroad.

A large and spirited mass meeting of citizens was held last night at City Hall to considdr the proposal of a city subscription of a million dollars to to the Norfolk and Great Western Railroad, Ex-Mayor DeCordy in the chair. The meeting was addressed by Colonel E. C. Lindsey, Judge Asa Biggs, Joseph T. Wilson and Dr. Bayne. The meeting strongly endorsed the proposed subscription and believed the time had come when intelligent and will directed enterprise must take the place of the traditional waiting for greatness to be forced upon us. The route of the Norfolk and Great Western Railroad extends from Norfolk via. Danville, Virginia, to Bristol, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad.

Texas Politics.

GALVESTON, July 2.—Large public meeting held in different portions of Texas unanimously favor adpointing C. B. Sobin as Judge of the Eastern District of Texas.

FROM THE WEST.

Fire in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—The freight warehouse of the St. Louis and Vandalia and Illinois Central Railroads, in Second street, between Spruce and Myrtle, containing a large quantity of hemp whisky, flour, hides, etc., was burned at 2 o'clock this morning. The insurance is not ascertained. The fire was caused by an incendiary.

The lumber yard of Hartman & Graham, corner of Monroe and Main streets, was damaged by fire to the amount of $8000 last night. Insured for $7500 in the Germania, of New York, and Cleveland Fire and City Fire, of Hartford.

Mike McCoole

publishes a challenge to Tom Allen to fight him, the stakes to be the belts owned by each, the winner to take the excursion money.

FROM NEW YORK.

Suicide of a Theatrical Manager.

NEW YORK, July 8.—James W. Lingard, former theatre manager, disappeared some days since, leaving a note to his friends that they would never see him again, and yesterday his body was found in the river and was identified to-day.

FROM EUROPE.

The Spanish Situation.

PARIS, July 8.—The *Memorial Diplomatique* says a French circular has been issued defining the situation.

The Latest Quotations.

LONDON, July 8—Evening.—Consols for money 92⅛, and for account 92⅛@9?. Five-twenties firmer and higher; 1862s, 90½; of 1865, 90¾, and of 1852, 89½; Ten-forties, 89¾. Railways firmer and higher; Erie, 18⅛; Illinois Central, 113⅛; Atlantic and Great Western, 27¾.

LIVERPOOL, July 8—Evening—Corton closed quiet and unchanged. Sales to-day 10,000 bales, including 2000 for speculation and export. No 2 Wheat 8s. 1d. Corn heavy. Beef firm. Cheese quiet. Bacon quiet and steady.

LONDON, July 8—Evening.—Sugar to arrive firm.

Obituary.

LEWISTON, Me., July 8.—William Kilbourne, one of the oldest physicians in Androscoggin county, died to-day of apoplexy.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

FINE DRESS, IMPROVED SHOULDER-SEAM
PATTERN SHIRTS,
MADE BY R. EAYRE,
ONLY, 1 5 4 wfm4m8p
58 N. SIXTH St., below Arch.

IMPORTANT TO PERSONS GOING TO EUROPE.—Passports issued by the State Department of the United States Government are the only ones recognized now by the Ministers and Consuls of the United States, and can be obtained in twenty-four hours, on an application made in person or by letter to the Official Passport Bureau. R. S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 South SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE settlement of official accounts of the officers of the late Army, and procure certificates of non-indebtedness, and collect arrears of pay, etc. References to hundreds of prominent officers. For information call upon or write to [illegible] S. LEAGUE & CO., General Collection Agency, No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street.